B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL

VOL XIII NO. 294— BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.B RITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19 Dec.	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China, & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japnn.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

14th Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
16th ,,	BARALA ..	Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
18th ,,	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
19th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
23rd ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	6th Dec.	19th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishi	5214	18th Dec.	23rd Dec.
oWakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6783	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5893	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J.Fujisawa	5815	29th Jan.	12th Feb.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,80
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar, Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City.	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. F. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOTT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonam
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Multan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Muscovite
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Mutlra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayanguage
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Purnea
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Shclapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Visagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay office)	Wardha
Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
J. G. RIDLAND
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone No. 49118

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT
HAS BEEN RAISED
VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
(REVISED 1925)
KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.
TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS
HOMEWARD PASSAGE
Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,).
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium, and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which, afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST by an European Firm. Apply to Box No. 1131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A24620

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS, all over India to sell our most beautiful, popular, charming and world renown Registered NATIONAL CALENDAR for 1926, Commission very liberal. Apply to Messrs. LAJPAT RAI AND SONS, Publishers and Booksellers, LAHORE.
A R2298

WANTED—An ENGINEER for a 50 B. H. P. Suction Gas Plant. Only those having experience of Gas Engines need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24630

WANTED—A SANITARY SUB-INSPECTOR on Rs. 40—2—50 per mensem for the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality. Apply to the undersigned. C. P. SHAH, President, Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality.
A 24625

WANTED for Prince Pratapsinh Rao Raje Gaikwar of Baroda, (1) One TENNIS MARKER and (2) one CRICKET COACH. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and state the pay required. Applications must reach the undersigned by the 15th January, 1926, at the latest. KUMAR SHIV RAJ SINGH, Col., Guardian to the Prince 4th December, 1925, Lal Bag, Baroda.
24627

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDU GRADUATE of respectable family with Sanskrit and English wants tuitions. Apply A c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2286

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Part or whole of Commodious Office, situated in Vallard Estate. Apply Box No. 1130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C24619

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of summit Bdg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R2259

TO BE LET or LEASED—A fertile piece of land with Kalmi mango trees and three wells, fit for agriculture or gardening only ten minutes' walk from G.I.P. Ry. Vikroli Station on Thana Road is to be let or leased for 10 years. For particulars write or see sheth KARSONDAS VESSANJI, 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
C24571

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—About 25 acres of LAND in one plot, best suited both for grapes and garden crops and bungalows about 3 furlongs from Arts College, Nasik and Maratha Boarding, situated between Nasik Gangapur Road and Anandwalli Weir Road, having a well with ample water supply. Please communicate to P. M. TADAY, Nasik
N R2288

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 25846.
N R 2296

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Rs. 50,000 for developing Manganese Mine and private purposes. Security of mine ore and 3533 shares in Wajrakarur Diamond Syndicate, Ltd., of Rs. 15 each. Shares not on Bombay Market and no sellers for last 4 years. First reasonable offer accepted. Commission allowed on Manganese sold. Apply sharp K. RAMACHANDER, Empire Hindu Hotel, Fort.
R R2288

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour. Rs. 15/- per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar.
P R2292

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VICTORIA CIGAR FACTORY, Mandalay. Suppliers of best and cheapest production in fine flavour:—Rate:—Special 1/10, flavoured Rs. 2/-. Packing and Postage charges extra.
T R2297

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2180

LARGEST STOCK—SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES upto 250 B.H.P., Electric Lighting Plants, Steam Rollers, Chemical Fire Engines, Ladders, Tram Rails, Locomotives, Tipwagons, Triplex, Flour Mills, hourly output 800 lbs., Fireproof Safes, Calculating Machines, etc., INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Forbes Street, Kirti Buildings, Bombay.
K R2224

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 (fifteen) per share for the half-year, ending 30th June, 1925, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, at Mill premises, Indore, on and after FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1926, between 12 and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 19th December, 1925.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAROOPCHAND HUKAMCHAND & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Indore, 7th December, 1925.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1925, to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1925.
C24617

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sinking and construction of a well at Poisar under Kandivli so as to reach this office on or before 15th instant. Any information required can be had at the District Local Board Office at Andheri.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Andheri, 9th December, 1925.
24629

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS 1925.

RETURN IST AND 2ND CLASS TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued for distances over 100 miles and Intermediate Class at 1½ fares for distances over 50 miles and 3rd Class at 1 1/2 fares between Bombay and certain stations on this Company's system during the ensuing Christmas Holidays. For detailed particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st December, 1925.
C24498

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED—A competent and experience DRAFTSMAN, having previous Railway experience for the office of the Executive Engineer, Baroda Division, Baroda.

Pay from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Applications with statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials should reach the Executive Engineer B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda Division Baroda, on or before 20th December, 1925

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Bombay, D/- December, 1925.
24610

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the Participating Policyholders entitled to vote under article 89 of the Company's Articles of Association will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd January, 1926, for the purpose of electing a Director and Auditors.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Asian Assurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay on SATURDAY, 2nd January, 1926, at 6 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's report and pass the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1925.
2. To elect Directors for the current year, in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. M. Bhat as Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be placed at the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & Co.,
Secretaries.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th December to 2nd January 1926 both days inclusive.
C24612

NOTICE.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, BOMBAY

ENTRANCE AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATIONS for Bishgavar and Graduateship of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, examinations for certificates for Bhishak, Ras Vaidya and Up-Vaidya and examinations for certificates for Sawika and Faricharika for lady students will commence from 17th December, 1925 in the College Hall.

Candidates for these examinations must send their applications with fees to the Registrar eight days in advance of the examinations.

Candidates who have studied these subjects in other institutions should submit their applications with fees and a certificate of study to the Registrar.

New pupils will be admitted from 28th December 1925, to 31st December, 1925, after a proper test of their elementary education.

New course of study will commence from 7th January, 1925

Rules and Regulations of the College and curriculam can be had by sending 4 annas stamps.

POPAT PRABHURAM,
L.M. and S.
PRANACHARIYA,
Principal

Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
2-12-1925. 24631

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are removing their Office premises, all their clients are hereby requested to take away their papers, proceedings and all vouchers, etc., lying with them in matters that are completed on or before the 15th day of January, 1926, after which date the same will be destroyed, and the undersigned would not be responsible for the same after the said date.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1925.
PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & DESAI,
33, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C24629

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

WANTED.

SELLING AGENTS to dispose of all surplus plant, machinery and miscellaneous stores in this Division. Applications giving full particulars of commission required and enclosing copies of recent references should please be forwarded to—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Mechanical & Materials Division,
Development Department,
Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.) BOMBAY.
24627

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO. LTD,

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd. will be held at BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, at (S. T.) 12 noon on TUESDAY, 22nd December, 1925, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June, 1925.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire under Articles 104 and 112.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th December to 23rd December, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Gwalior Cement Company, Limited,
The Gwalior State Trust Limited,
EDWIN JOHN,
Managing Agents.

Dated 4th December, 1925.
C24626

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ESMAIL JOOMA, HAJI SULLEMAN HAJI ABDULLA and ABA HUSSEIN JUSAB have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built or standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ali Oomer Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220.08 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old Nos. 916 and 917, New Nos. 8086 and 8087, Old Survey Nos. 1959, and 1960 and New Survey No. 1/1165 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1/2707 under Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6047 and Street No. 4 and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Alli Oomer Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Milk Charity Bazar and on or towards the South by the property secondly described of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house, built or standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Ali Oomer Street and on the North side of Banion Street, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157-2/3 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under Old Nos. 916 and 917, New Nos. A/8086 and 8087, Old Survey Nos. 1959 and 1960, and New Survey Nos. 2/1165, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 2708 under Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6046 and Street Nos. 2,59,67 and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Alli Omar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Bhai Miya Fattu, on or towards the North by the property firstly described of the Vendors and on or towards the South by the Banion Street aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1925.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Solicitors, High Court.
24628

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HAY FOR SALE.

HAY in steam pressed bales is available for sale at Nawapur and Khandbara, Tapti Valley Railway, about 147 lakhs lbs. at the former place and 25 lakhs lbs. at the latter.

Offers for all or any of this hay and enquiries regarding the same should be addressed to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

A. G. EDIE.
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Via Poona, 7-12-1925.
C24598

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1741 of 1924.

Bai KESARBAI wife of Champsey Jiwandas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring Sixty (60) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 846, New No. 8011, and Old Survey No. 1871 and New Survey No. 2/840, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3333 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6186 and Street Nos. 214-216, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kazi Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Fakruddin but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, and on or towards the South by the property of Ghanchi Jacob.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill Sixty square yards, but on actual measurement found to contain fifty-eight decimal point seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 845, New No. 6010, Old Survey No. 1872, New Survey No. 841, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3334 of Bhuleshwar Division, and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6187, Street Nos. 218-220, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Miya Bin Faku Miya but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fatmabibi Jitakar but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the East by Kazi Street, and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 842, 2955, New No. 8006, Old Survey Nos. 1873, 4371, New Survey No. 842 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3335 of Bhuleshwar Division, and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6188, Street Nos. 222-226, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a footpath and beyond that by Erskin Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Aishabibi but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant above-named, on or towards the East by Kazi Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

All these pieces are consolidated into one piece as shown in the plan filed with the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24599

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on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRGIN MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Leasehold land, Buildings, Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing Plant and Machinery of the above Company.

The Land Building Plant and Machinery are situate at Baroda.

The land admeasures about 25,000 square yards and is held on 99 years renewable lease. The Building includes quarters for Officers, Godowns, Offices, Yarn and Cloth Dyeing Rooms and Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Room. The Plant is capable of turning out five bales of Turkey Red Yarn per day; three bales of Dyed cloth and five bales of bleached cloth and includes high pressure Kier, Water Mangle, Scutcher, Sewing Machine, Chimicking Machine, Four Bowl Calendar, Folding Machine, Yarn Pressure Kier, Jiggers, Wooden Vats, Hydro-Extractor, Bundling Machine, Baling Machine, Engine, Boiler and extensive covered Shed for Dyeing Turkey Red Yarn.

Offers should be sent in writing to the undersigned.

B. K. S. AIYAR.
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

65, Apollo St., Bombay.
9th December, 1925.

C24600

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1924.

SHAVAKSHAW COWASJI DINSHAW ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

BADRUDIN AHMEDJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by The Commissioner of this Honourable Court at His Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate and lying and being at Mori Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,641 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93, 185, 188, 182, New Nos. A/129-16, A/13031, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Numbers 1/64, 2/64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West partly by the Oart now or lately of Dossabhoy Bomanji and partly by the Oart of St. Michal Church, on or towards the South by the property of the mortgagee Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5992, 5993, 5995 and Street Nos. 468, 469, 470 and 471.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,731 square yards be the same however less or more and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17093. New Survey No. 64 F and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by The Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West and South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under G Ward No. 5999 (6) and Street No. 474 (E).

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold, land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,072 square yards be the same however less or more and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17141 and New Survey Nos. B/64, C/64, E/64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land, bearing New Survey Number D/64, and partly by Government passage, on or towards the West by Government land bearing New Survey No. A/64, in the occupation of Kharsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff, on or towards the North partly by a strip of land belonging to Government beyond which is Mahim Mori Road and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. D/64, in the occupation of Vassanji Morarji and on or towards the South by the property herein before secondly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5999 (7) and Street Number 474 F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS & CO., Solicitors, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25, 27, 31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1925.

(Sd) R. P. PATEL
As Commissioner.

C24624

AMUSEMENTS

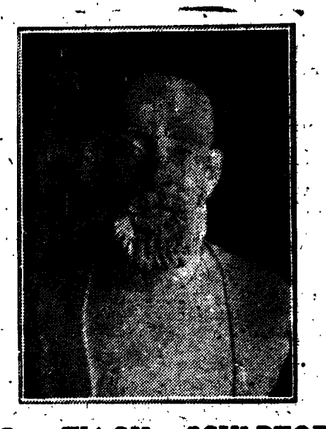
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
A WARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.
JOHNNY HINES
IN
"Little Johnny Jones"
The Story of Tod Sloan the Famous Jockey, Translated to the Screen.
THE GREATEST RACING DRAMA OF THE SCREEN
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 16
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M

COMING FOR A WEEK ONLY!!
KIRLOSKAR SANGIT MANDALI
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!
RAJ RANJAN
(By the well-known Playwright Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS.)
WATCH DATE & THEATRE.
S. N. CHAPEKAR, B. A.,
Proprietor.

ONE MORE WEEK
At Public Request
ONE MORE WEEK
The Gorgeous film from Fairy-Tales.
Kamalatha
Produced by
KRISHNA FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

NEXT WEEK
Indian Drama produced in Europe
FATAL DIAMOND
AT
GLOBE.

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI
MADE FROM SITTINGS



By WAGH SCULPTOR
BOMBAY 4.
Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available.
Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready to Sale.

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BIJOYA KABACH
A Talisman hallowed with Divine Tantric process, successfully used in 400 years; destroys diseases, poverty, misfortune; ensures Vigour, Sons and success, wealth in every undertaking (business, service, examination, litigation, love, race, lottery, etc.) Cost with postage Rs. 2.12. Foreign advance 5s. for Rd. Parcel. C. K. DEBI, c/o Dur, gabari, P. O. Chunta, Tipperah (India).

CHARGED WITH MAKING SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.

A RANGOON CASE.

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

Before Mr. A. J. Darwood, Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy the prosecution closed its case to-day against U. Chit Hlaing who had been committed to the sessions on the charge of making seditious speeches. The accused examined admitted that he made speeches at Kungyangone, had heard the evidence and seen the transcription of his speeches but he would say that some of them were correct and some of them were not. As his answer to the question which were correct would entail a long statement the accused preferred filling a written one. Referring to the oral evidence tendered by the prosecution that accused had said that Englishmen from the deputy Commissioner to the Governor were liars and that he gave his reasons for making that statement, the accused said that the statement he made was that the Governor who was on leave—Sir Harcourt Butler lied in respect of the capitation tax. The accused made no use of the words Englishmen and the Deputy Commissioner as alleged by the prosecution. He did not say that the Governor concealed the order and demanded taxes before they fell due. What he said was that the circular was suppressed till January long after the capitation taxes were collected in Lower Burma. Asked whether he used words mentioned in the charge against him the accused said he used the following words:—"I shall explain to you that the Governor Sir Harcourt Butler who is on leave has lied in respect of the capitation tax, because he issued an order postponing the levy of capitation tax from 1st August of each year to 1st January following. That order was notified in the Burma Gazette of 9th August but was issued on 5th August". Further hearing has been adjourned till Monday when the accused will file his written statement an produce defence witnesses.—A. P.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

TO BE HELD NEXT FEBRUARY.

Arrangements have been made to hold another Bombay Baby Week early next year. Lady Wilson who has taken so great an interest in Baby Week presided at a meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday last at the Secretariat when preliminary arrangements were made for holding the exhibition from February 8 to February 16.

Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir is chairman of the Committee and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Dr. Socrates Noronha are Jt. Honorary Secretaries.

Several important alterations in the programme for the Week, as compared with last year, have been made. It was decided that Baby Week should incorporate Health Week. The effect of this will be that the exhibition while fully representative of everything appertaining to mothercraft and Infant Welfare, will also include educative exhibits showing how particular diseases, which affect the old and the middle-aged as well as the young, can be combated and prevented. There will be, therefore, stalls or sections dealing with tuberculosis, malaria, venereal diseases and affections of the mouth, the ear, nose and throat, ophthalmic diseases, rabies, plague, etc

It was also decided to concentrate the exhibition at two centres, the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, from February 9 to February 11, and at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, from February 13 to February 16. The Fort centre at the Royal Institute of Science will be given up. An interesting feature of the exhibition will be a new film, specially prepared in Bombay, dealing with the evil effects of early marriages, the advantages of female education, etc. The scenario has been written by Mr. P. J. Marzban.

WEDDING IN PAREKH FAMILY.

The marriage of Miss Virmati, the grand-daughter of the late Sir Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh took place on Monday at Parekh House, New Queens Road, when a large and distinguished gathering was present including Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. Chhotubhai Anupram, Solicitor, Mr. Jamietram, Solicitor and several others.

The bride-groom Mr. Manubhai is the son of Mr. Motilal Lallubhai Parekh, the Dewan of Devgadh Baria. The bridegroom's party included H. H. the Maharani Saheb of Devgadh Baria and several leading citizens of Baria, Nadiad and Kaira.

Valuable presents were received by the bride from a large number of friends and relatives including Shrimati Basanti Devi Das Pandit Motilal Nehru and others.

Delhi, Dec. 12.—Meetings of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha and of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha have been called for 28th instant at Cawnpore. A general meeting of the Mahasabha will also be held at Cawnpore on dates when the Congress pandal will be available.—A. P.

Benares, Dec. 12th.—The All-India Hindu University debate will be held on 19th December instead of 21st December as announced earlier.—A. P.

CLAIM FOR RS. 7 LAKHS AS DAMAGES.

INTERESTING CASE AGAINST SYNDICATE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 11.

The case filed by Mr. J. P. Srivastava against Ambalal Sarabhai, Mangaldas G. Parekh, H. M. Mehta, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and others for the recovery of rupees 7 lakhs damages for breach of contract, has been proceeding in the Court of the First Subordinate Judge at Cawnpore. The defendants have filed their written statements in the course of which they have admitted having been members of the partnership syndicate which made the original contract with Mr. Srivastava. The suit is, therefore, expected to take the usual course in respect of all the defendants; and there appears to be no possibility of any of them being released as was believed at one time. Considerable interest is taken in the suit and the defendants are expected to appear in person in the Court at Cawnpore. A large number of papers have been filed by the parties and the Court has framed exhaustive issues.—A. P.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT CAWNPORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi will open the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition to be held during the Congress sessions at Cawnpore on the 24th instant. Names of candidates for the All-India Spinning Competition have been received from Gujarat, Behar, Bengal and United Provinces. Other provinces are requested to expedite. Demonstrators are expected from Gujarat, showing all processes of hand-spinning and hand-weaving of medium counts, from Andhra of the finest counts upto 750, from Assam of Endi silk, from Rajputana of the largest breadth weaving, from Delhi of blanket weaving, etc.

The authorities of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition write from Cawnpore:—

With a view to popularise Khadi we have decided to exhibit charkhas and Khadi of every variety, and other things connected with its manufacture, free of charge, and have reduced the rate of commission on the sale of such exhibits from 10 per cent. to 6 1/4 per cent. Also, in order to show what improvements have taken place in the manufacture of Khadi in various parts of India since the beginning of its movement, we have decided to exhibit samples of Khadi produced in the early days of the movement and that produced at present. We, therefore, request the Secretaries Provincial Congress and Khaddar Boards to send us such samples of Khadi as early as possible and furnish us with the figures of which prevailed at the beginning and also of those at present prevailing, especially of the following:—(1) Quantity of production; (2) local sales; (3) Extra provincial sales; (4) price per yard of different varieties (with samples.)

RESPONSE TO ALIGARH UNIVERSITY APPEAL.

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Prof. Zahuruddin and Mr. Azharul Haq waited upon Mr. Ismail H. Moosa. He fully realised the importance of Aligarh and gladly promised to attend the Jubilee. He will announce his donation there. Sharif Devji Kanji and Mr. Fazal Muraj were then approached. Sharif Devji has promised to announce his donation to-morrow. The deputation then called upon Sir Fazilbhoy. He made a few suggestion with regards the educational system of the country which if adopted will no doubt, be beneficial to the community at large. He has promised to offer his donation the day after-to-morrow. He has also promised to recommend to the Bombay University to extend European scholarships to the Muslim students of Bombay studying in Aligarh.

A SUBORDINATE JUDGE DISMISSED.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Khwaja Abdus Samad, Subordinate Judge has been dismissed from Government service under orders of the Punjab Government. It will be remembered that in July last an enquiry was instituted by Government against the conduct of the sub-Judge under the Government Services Conduct Rules for alleged indebtedness and misbehaviour.—A. P.

GIRL BURN TO DEATH.

At about 8 a.m. on Tuesday Gunibai Ganpat (9) a Hindu girl, residing with her mother in a chawl near Caitan Chowki was cooking food on a sigree when her sari accidentally caught fire and she was burnt. The police being informed removed her to J. J. Hospital where she died on Friday death being due to shock following burns.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ROYAL TIFFIN FOOD
HAS INDIAN TASTE, IS MOST DELICIOUS, FRESH and full of flavour. Adds pleasure to every dinner.
Laxative. Is invariably prescribed for constipation. It cleans bowels, gives good appetite and supplies blood.
Prices:—R. T. Food 1lb. Jar Rs. 3-8; small Jar Re. 1.
Laxative bottle Rs. 2. Postage extra.
For a sample packet of Laxative send 3 as. stamps.
LAXATIVE COMPANY,
P. O. Shirhatti, South India.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Confectionery and Cigarettes are always acceptable as Christmas Presents, but it is of the utmost importance to select only those Brands the quality of which is unquestionable. If you make your selections from the following Brands you may be perfectly satisfied that you are giving the

Best Quality Obtainable.

WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR
(*The Finest Old Liqueur Whisky.*)
Buchanan's "BLACK & WHITE"
(*The Best Peg Whisky.*)

BRANDY
HENNESSY 'XO' Grand Liqueur
(*The Finest Old Liqueur Brandy.*)
HENNESSY'S "Three Star"
(*The Best Brandy for general use.*)
BEEHIVE No. 1.
(*The Best Value in Medium-priced Brandies.*)

WINES
(Claret, Burgundy, Hock, etc.)
"BIG TREE"
"V. D."
(*These are selected Wines of excellent quality.*)

PORT & SHERRY
SACCONE'S "CLUB" Port and "CLUB" Sherry
(*As supplied to many of the leading Clubs and Messes throughout India.*)

ALE & STOUT
McEWAN'S "RED LABEL" Sparkling Beer.
(*There is no better Beer obtainable*)
FOSTER'S "Bugle" Brand
Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
MARTINI
(*The Vermouth from which the Martini Cocktail derives its name.*)

ITALIAN WINE
VITALI'S CHIANTI
(*An Ideal Light Wine for this Climate*

GIN & SCHNAPPS
HOLLAND'S London Dry Gin
WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
(*The original Schnapps and best remedy for Gout, Rheumatism & Kidney troubles.*)

CYDER
WHITEWAY'S "Fair Maid of Devon" Cyder.
(*The Oldest & Largest Brewers of Devonshire Cyder.*)

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"C. & C."
(*The original Belfast Dry Ginger Ale.*)

CORDIALS
ROSE'S Lime Juice Cordial
KIA-ORA Lemon Squash
KIA-ORA Orange Squash.
(*The ideal, non-alcoholic Beverages.*)

CONFECTIONERY
CADBURY'S Chocolates,
FRY'S Chocolates,
SHARP'S Super-Kreem Toffee
(*The superlative quality of these Chocolates and Toffee is renowned throughout the world*)

CIGARETTES
ABDULLA Superb Cigarettes
(*Turkish, Egyptian and Virginian.*)

Should you have any difficulty in obtaining supplies of any of these goods kindly apply to:—

SOLE AGENTS:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd
11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

A further drop of 12 to 18 points in New York and 9 to 8 points in Liverpool futures has been reported to-day. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Around 8 cents, despite large supplies and bearish feeling, think cotton cheap. Spot demand slackened. Unless improves, prospects favour disappearance of premium."

In sympathy with further lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened about Rs. 4 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 361 and gradually improved to Rs. 363½ on Marwari Shroffs buying. Around this level Commission Houses were sellers which caused the rate to decline to Rs. 362, the market finally closing at Rs. 362½. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 362½ and closed quiet at Rs. 361½ at 6 p.m. Commission and Japanese Houses were sellers for Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 334 and advanced at Rs. 335½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs. On Commission Houses selling the market gave way to Rs. 333½ and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra for March delivery opened at Rs. 337½ and improved to Rs. 339 on Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs buying. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 337 and closed at Rs. 337½. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 290½ and Rs. 295 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a limited demand for high-class descriptions only.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P. M.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Fully Good Broach April-May	361½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	289
Fully Good Bengal March	293
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	332½
Fine Oomra March	336½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Ready	Jan New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	320	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	290	290
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	300	300
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hinga. Fine M.G.	340/70	358/60
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340/70	358/60
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	330/60	350
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330/60	350
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	325/50	350
Amraoti Fine M.G.	330/60	340
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/60	340
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	320/40	333
Khandesh Fine M.G.	320/40	330
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	360	.....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	...
Westerns M.G.	330	....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	370	.. .
Cambodia M.G.	410/20	....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The following are the receipts of cottin produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th, December, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	16,264
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,424
Linseed	1,801
Rape, etc.	468
Gingellyseed	2,275
Poppyseed	293
Groundnuts	10,485
Castorseed	Nil.
Rice	3,397
Myrabollams	2,702
Cottonseed	14,708
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	6,592
Jawar	1,232
Masur	67
Barley	51
Bajri	753
	Tons.
Coal	2,501

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Jute:—Albion 450; Alliance 510; Anglo-India 393; Auckland 232; Barnagore 164; Belly 190; Birla 8; Belvedere 485; Budge Budge 410; Caledonian 550; Chapdani 170; Clive 35; Craig 5; Cheviot 240; Dalhousie 355; Delta 486; Empire 50; Fort Gloster 820; Fort William 310; Gondalpara 830; Gourepore 675; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 75; Howrah 37; Kamarhatty 558; Kanknarrah 458; Kelvin 770; Kinnison 950; Lansdowne 250; Lawrence 585; Lothian 375; Naihati 440; National 26/8; New Central 555; Northbrook 51; Nuddea 50; Orient 186; Presidency 7; Reliance 61; Scorah 27; Standard 400; Union 555; Waverly 7; Hessian 21/8; Jute 125.

Cotton:—Agra United -/12/-; Bowaria 850; Bengal Nagpur 24/10; Dunbar 180, 178; Keshavram Cotton 4-6; New Ring 325.

Miscellaneous:—Titagar Paper 5; Imperial Bank 1445; Imperial Conty 370.

Remarks.—Market is steady.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 12,

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,867	73,249	20,075
Central India	2,456	52,534	4,380
Barsi and Nagar	1,422	27,913	11,406
Hyderabad-Gaorani	487	7,128	2,868
Berar	4,275	65,784	48,597
Central Provinces	1,636	23,986	31,688
Total Oomras	14,140	2,56,604	1,78,814
Dholera	419	40,465	11,714
N.W. Provinces	851	95 213	52,628
Rajputana	433	17,72	5,814
Sind-Punjab	409	47,196	51,130
Broach	—	1	932
Coompta & Dharwar	7	11,929	7 959
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,150	5,750
Coconada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,341	4,921
Persian	..	1,664	623
American	—	138	5,239
Egyptian and African	—	25,889	19,853
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	351	3,485
Total	16,264	5,11,114	2,09,636

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 3rd Dec This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,693	94,949	53,913
Japan & China	4,050	1,82,865	1,99,152
Coast Ports	100	6,577	5,735
Up-country by Rail	—	3,274	6 791
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	29,260	11,055
Total	5,243	3,16,125	2,76,753

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standar 10.17 good demand.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 18.10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

January	19.03
March	19.14
May	18.85

New York Noon Call—

January	19.04
March	19.14
May	18.84

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	18.82
May	18.52

Liverpool, Dec. 12

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Mid Americans Spot—Universal Standard 10.05 limited demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	9.77 —.05
March	9.78 —.06
May	9.79 —.06
July	9.76 —.04
October	9.61 —.04
December	9.56 —.03

Liverpool, Dec 1-

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	9.77 —.05
March	9.78 —.06
May	9.19 —.96
July	9.76 —.04
October	9.61 —.04
December	9.55 —.03

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool. Dec. 12.

March	16.75 —.10

London, Dec. 11.

Exchange Gelgium	107.02
Exchange Athens	377.50
Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. sellers	11/1 1/2

Liverpol, Dec. 12.

March	16.75 —.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C.
Liverpool—

December	9.82 —.09
January	9.82 —.09
February	9.81 —.09
March	9.84 —.09
April	9.82 —.09
May	9.85 —.09
June	9.81 —.08
July	9.86 —.08
August	9.73 —.08
September	9.71 —.07
October	9.65 —.07
November	9.60 —.06
December	9.58 —.06

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.

December	9.73—.09
January	9.74—.08
February	9.73—.08
March	9.76—.08
April	9.75—.07
May	9.78—.07
June	9.74—.07
July	9.74—.06
August	9.68—.05
September	9.66—.05
October	9.61—.04
November	9.56—.04
December	9.54—.04

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

December	17.22 —.18
January	16.97 —.18
February	16.95 —.15
March	16.85 —.15
April	16.85 —.15
May	16.85 —.15
June	16.85 —.15
July	16.90 —.15
August	17.00 —.15
September	17.15 —.15
October	17.35 +.05
November	17.25 —.10

Manchester Market quiet good cloth enquiry.
Tone of Yarns—Bought sparingly.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

December	17.15—.07
January	16.90—.07
February	16.85—.10
March	16.80—.05
April	16.80—.05
May	16.85
June	16.90+05
July	16.95+.25
August	17.05+.05
September	17.20+.05
October	17.40+.05
November	17.35+.10

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Scinde, "Good"	7.25
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.65
Scinde, "Fine"	8.05
Bengal, "Good"	7.35
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.75
Bengal, "Fine"	8.15
Oomra, "Good"	7.95
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.35
Oomra, "Fine"	8.75
Broach, "Good"	8.45
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.85
Broach, "Fine"	9.25

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Scinde, "Good"	7.15
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.55
Scinde, "Fine"	7.95
Bengal, "Good"	7.25
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.65
Bengal, "Fine"	8.05
Oomra, "Good"	7.85
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.25
Oomra, "Fine"	8.65
Broach, "Good"	8.35
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.75
Broach, "Fine"	9.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 11.

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports 341,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain 70,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent 91,000
Week's Exports to Japan 38,000
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 1,547,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,897,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 11.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to Continent	24,000

Futures at New York—

January	18.91 —.14
March	19.02 —.19
May	18.76 —.16
July	18.43 —.15
Spot Cotton at New York	19.70 —.05
—Do—at New Orleans	19.05 —.08

Futures at New Orleans—

January	18.77 —.09
March	18.44 —.14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17.
Demand Bills 4.84.62
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 69 1/8.

New York, Dec. 12

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 51,000
Day's Exports to Continent 19.000
Futures at New York—

January	18.71—.20
March	18.88—.14
May	18.62—.14
July	18.30—.13
Spot Cotton at New York	19.50—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.88—.17

Futures at New Orleans—

January	18.63—.14
March	18.20—.15

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17
Demand Bills 4.84.62
Foreign Mined 68 3/4

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 11.

Futures at New York—

January	18.91 —.12
March	19.02 —.19
May	18.76 —.16
July	18.43 —.15

New York, Dec. 12.

Futures at New York.—

January	18.71 —.20
March	18.88 —.14
May	18.62 —.14
July	18.30 —.13

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

January	9.82 —.09
March	9.84 —.09
May	9.85 —.09
July	9.80 —.08

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.

January	9.74 —.08
March	9.76 —.08
May	9.78 —.07
July	9.74 —.06

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Dec. 12.

Total in Sight 10,336,000 bales
Egyptian Visible Supply 378,000 bales
East Indian Visible Supply 87,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 5,264,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 331,000 bales
Total Sales 41,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 600 bales.
East Indian Export 20.000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 3,200 bales.
East Indian Imports 2,000 bales.
American Afloat 274.000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 12,000 bales.
Total Afloat 386,000 bales.
Taking of the worlds Spinners of American cotton 537,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 11.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	5,000
Total Forwarded consumers	83,000
Total Imports	130,000
Total Stock	782,000
Actual Weekly Sales	40,630

Water Twist 1/5 1/2.
Printers Cloth 35.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 11.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2lbs.:—
D/J. 62/3. Sellers.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs.:—
J/F. 63/6. Value.
TONE:—Weak and lower more offering.
AUSTRALIAN:—
Dec/Jan. 62/6. Sellers.
TONE:—Weak and lower, more offering.
CARGO AUSTRALIAN:—
Jan. 63. Paid sellers.

London, Dec. 12.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs Dec./Jan. sellers 60/6
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Jan./Feb. value 62.
Tone:—Opened easier and improved later owing to small worlds shipments.
Australian Dec./Jan. sellers 62.
Tone:—Weak and lower—more offering
Cargo Australian Jan. paid and sellers 63.
Wheat Afloat to U. K. 1,845,000 quarts.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 11.

LINSEED ARGENTINE (La-Plata):—
TONE:—Weak and lower.
Dec/Jan. £18. Sellers.
Jan/Feb. £17 3/4. Sellers.
COTTONSEED BOMBAY:—
Buyers Old Crop £7 3/4.
D/J. £8. Sellers.
TONE:—Quiet.
CASTORSEED BOMBAY:—
D/J. £19 3/8. Sellers.
TONE:—Firm quiet.
LINSEED BOMBAY:—
D/J. £21 1/2. Nominal.

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec./Jan. sellers £18
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan./Feb buyers £17 5/8.
Tone:—Quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay New Crop value £8 3/16
Tone:—Quiet.
Castorseed Bombay Dec./Jan. sellers £19 3/8
Tone:—Firm but quiet.
Linseed Bombay Dec./Jan. nominal £21½
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £D/J sellers 20 5/8
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton D/J. sellers £20 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton D/J nominal 20 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow.
Yellow Cawnpore D/J sellers £23 1/4

RAPESEED, FEROZEPORE, Usual Bold, per ton:—
D/J £20 5/8. Sellers.
RAPESEED, TORIA, per ton:—
D/J. £20 1/4. Sellers. Nominal.
RAPESEED, YELLOW GUZERAT, per ton:— —?
TONE:—Nominal.
RAPESEED, BROWN CAWNPURE, per ton:—
D/J. £20 1/4. Nominal.
TONE of Rapeseed:—Slow.
YELLOW CAWNPORE:—
D/J. £23 1/4. Sellers.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Ready Prices as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/2 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 14/10 per F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 14/5 per F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November Sh. 15/8 per F.B.H.
Shipment December Sh. 15 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March 14/8 per F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. 15/7 1/2. Sellers.
Jul/Sept. 14/9. Sellers.
Mine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
Jul/Sept. 14/11 1/2. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
Jul/Sept. 15/0 1/4. Sellers.
TONE:—Sellers cheaper, nothing doing.

London, Dec. 12

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan. March sellers 15/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July /Sept. sellers 14/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July /Sept. sellers 14/10.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 14/10 3/4
Tone:—Dull nothing doing.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 11.

KARACHI BARLEY:—
TONE:—Nominal.

London, Dec. 12.

Karachi Barley nominal.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.
Cardiff to Bombay 13.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net:—
December 35/3. Sellers.
Jan/Apl. 35/3. Sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 960.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 1025.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1010.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 d/st. D. P. Rs. 114.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 131.30.
Lindon—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet-steady.

London, Dec. 11.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32—Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/4/11½—Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/8—Quiet.

London, Dec. 12.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 7/32
Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot unsettled 31 11/16

London, Dec. 11.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/8.
" " 2 months hence 31 13/16.
Closing TONE of Silver:—
China selling, quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 7/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd instant.
Bars sold £156,000.
Sovereigns released accounts South African reserve Bank £500,000.
Wembley Yorkshire Shipments £32,995.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	915
American Dollars	279
Hongkong Dollars	159
Shanghai	208½
Japan	117 3/4
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	23.87
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.16
Prague	163.68

London, Dec. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	131.00
" " " " Germany	20.37 5/8
" " " " Italy	120.52

London, Dec. 11.

Exchange Belgium	107.02
Exchange Athens	377.50
Cuban Sugar Nov./Dec. sellers	11/1 1/2

New York, Dec. 11.

Demand Bills 4,84,62.

London, Dec. 12.

Warsaw 40.00 sellers
Prague 163.62
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs 133.00
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd instant.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

3 Months 4.11/16 per cent.
6 months 4-15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 11.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Sovereigns Ready	13/4/9
Sovereigns Forward	13/5/3
National Bank Bar Gold	21/6/6

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-8-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-4-0.

London, Dec. 11.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-14
Silver forward d. 31-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady with uncertain tendency. America bought. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 11.

Funding loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £85 7/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 7/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 1/4+1/16
Conversion Loan £74 13/16—1/16
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102½—1/4
—Do—7 1/2 p.c. 105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55—1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan 66½ —1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57½ —1/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 1/4
Conversion Loan £74 13/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £55
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £51
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 1/2
Govt Securities £67 1/2

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Ready:—21/3/6
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3/6 At 6 p.m. 21/3/6
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/3/9 At 6 p.m. 21/3/6
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/1/0
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/2/0
Tone Market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Ready:—71/9
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/8 Lowest 71/5 At 6 p.m. 71/8
Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/7 Lowest 71/4 At 6 p.m. 71/5
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/9/0
Vaida Maha:—Opening 1/2/0
Tone Market:—Quiet.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank	£125 1/2.
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/4.
National Bank	£ 46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank	£ 9
Eastern Bank	£ 6

London, Dec. 12.

Honkong Bank £125½
Chartered Bank £21 1/4
National Bank £46½
P. and O. Bank £9.
Eastern Bank £6

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 11.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—
Jan/Feb. 51 1/2.
TONE:—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot:—
Dec. 52 3/4. Value.
TONE:—Flat lower in absence of demand, some American selling, moderate business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec. 32 3/4. Paid value.

London, Dec. 12.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 51½
Tone:—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. value 53.
Tone:—Small business—steady rates.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec. paid value 53.

METALS.

London, Dec. 11.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 1/4
Copper Braziers £ 75½
Yellow Metal 69 3/4
Hard Spelter 32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8

London, Dec. 12

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. 59 1/4
Copper Braziers £75½
Yellow Metal £69 3/4
Hard Spelter £32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 11.

TIN BLOCK £232 3/4.
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Dec/Jan. £20 3/4. Sellers.
December £19 5/8. Sellers.
TONE:—Demand quiet, barely steady.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

AN OPEN LETTER.

(BY BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.)

Dear Sirs:—

As an humble worker in your cause I heartily welcome you to the Motherland. There is only a fortnight before you to put your case before the country, for by the end of this month you will have your case decided so far as India is concerned. If you do not succeed in getting something done for you by the Congress you may well consider that your coming to India has been useless. I should tell you frankly that I do not attach much importance to resolutions passed by the Congress about Indians overseas. Take the resolution of the Special Congress at Delhi in 1923 which directed the Working Committee of the Congress "to organise educative propaganda in the country regarding position of Indians in the Colonies". Has any thing been done by the Congress to organise this "educative propaganda"? As far as I am aware nothing has been done. Will you be satisfied with this sort of resolutions? Will you like to be told that India cannot give you any effective help till we get swarajya? Please do not be confounded with this sort of half truth. I am convinced that this argument has done greater harm to the cause of Indians overseas than any thing else. India can certainly give you a lot of help if only the Indian leaders decide to take up your cause and put it before the country. I believe you are bound to support my resolution about the opening of a Foreign Department in the Congress. Your South African Congress passed a resolution under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asking the Indian National Congress to open such a department. Fortunately this year we have Mrs. Naidu as president and I am sure she will not fail to use her influence to get this department opened. Are you prepared to support this resolution for a Foreign department even if you do not receive support from the Indian leaders in the Congress? Are you ready to tour up and down the country putting your case from a hundred platforms in all the important towns of India? Will you interview leaders of different parties in India asking them how far and in what ways they are going to help you? Do you believe that the Congress has done its duty towards you? If not, then are you willing to speak out your mind on this subject?

I need not trouble you with any more questions. The coming fortnight will tell us how much earnest you are about your cause.

Excuse me, Sirs, for this open letter.—Yours, etc.

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

Ferozabad 9th December 1925.

ALLAHABAD RACES.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The third meeting of the Allahabad races was held this afternoon. Results were:—

OUDH CUP.—Div. 1, Distance) handicap for ponies.

Mr. M. Yunu's Bidgby (Gunner) 1
Mr. M. Yunu's Royal (Abdul) 2
Mr. Zamiruddin's Rostum (Sergt. Stafford 3

NOVICE PLATE

Mr. Bower's Lucky Lad (Owner) 1
Mr. White's Maureen (Owner) 2
Mr. R. Wharton's Bubbles (Nanda) 3

OUDH CUP Div. 2

Mr. G. Burn's Flashlight (Mr. Bower) 1
Mr. O. Higher's Barney (Sgt. Stafford) ...2
Mr. L. P. Desouza's Bess (Capt. Symons) 3

MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance handicap for horses.

Capt. Hodgson's Horsey Face (Major Cooper) 1
Mr. R. Wharton's Colleen (Mr. Weldong Jones) 2
Capt. Phelpot's Brenda (Gunner) 3

ROYAL CUP.—Distance one mile.

Capt. Phelpot's Headland (Capt. Symons) 1
Mr. R. Wharton's Jerry (Mr. Welding Jones) 2
Raja of Bandhri's Greatheart (Gunner) ...3
—A. P.

BOILS MEAN BAD BLOOD,

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Banish Boils By Purifying and Enriching The Blood.

When boils, or other eruptions, break out on your body it is a sure sign that your blood is in bad condition. They will continue to trouble you until the blood is made pure and good. As a remedy in many forms of skin disorder Dr. Williams' reason being that these Pills act directly on the blood stream, purifying it, enriching it, and rapidly increasing the number of health-giving, strength-building, red corpuscles.

"For almost a year," says Mr. Charles Hedge, of South Woodslee, Ontario, Canada, "I was a great sufferer from boils. I tried several remedies but they did not help me and I was becoming thin and looked worn out. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and did so with the result that the boils disappeared and I have not been troubled with them since. In other ways, too, I feel better."

Acting through the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also a proved remedy for nerve troubles, digestive weakness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and the special ailments of ladies. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist supplies them at Rs. 2 per bottle, 6 bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., A. M. THAKKAR, VISHRAM RAMJI & Co.

"CHAUDAVE-RATNA".

A SUCCESSFUL MARATHI PLAY.

Shakespeare wrote "The Taming of the Shrew" in the seventeenth century, but it was left to the late Prof. V. A. Kelkar to adapt it to the Marathi stage at the end of the last century, at the instance of the Shahu Nagarwasi Natak Mandali, headed by that well-known actor the late Mr. Ganpat Rao. Written in 1894, the play has not lost any of its charm; on the contrary it has been made more popular by the addition of songs which are cleverly rendered by the Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali. The complicated nature of acting makes the task of the artists very difficult, but it must be acknowledged that the management of the present company have been able to bring about a splendid set of actors for that purpose, who keep the audience fully absorbed from the beginning to the end. The plot of the play it must be confessed, is rather unreal. It might have been easy even in Elizabethan days to get a shrew as bride-elect, but one has yet to come across a girl in Hindu society, who dares tell her father that she would not marry a particular man of his choice, much less spit at the face of and use insulting language towards the latter.

The Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali are not new to Bombay, though their visits are not very frequent. They have come here now after over two years and the fact that they have a strong hold upon the lovers of drama here speaks more eloquently of their rendering than of the intrinsic merit of the plays themselves. The handsome Master Dinanath, who acts the part of the heroine, plays (to use the sporting expression much in use for the last few days on the Esplanade maidan) with confidence." He has to blend the traits of a shrew along with that of a sweet musician and that he does remarkably well. It is a great strain well borne. Several haughty maidens who go to witness the drama must pass at least one uneasy night thinking what an impossible task it is to conquer a stern husband like Pratap Rao whose part is so well acted by Mr. Kolhatkar, with military tone and a whip in the hand. No faint heart has ever won a fairy and he brings home the truth of this old adage to his two friends by his firm grasp of the situation and making the "shrew" ultimately obey his orders. Mr. Dinkar (Ranoji) is absolutely at home on the stage and it looks as if wit and humour have been born along with him. Pilya (Mr. Samant) is an understudy of his master Pratap Rao and as such bears the whip (the "Chaudave Ratna") excellently. The ballads sung by the two orderlies Piya and Tanya and which are profusely interspersed by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, who has composed the songs, give a homely touch to the play.

ANDAMAN DEPUTATION REPORT.

A telegram has been received from Port Blair that the members of the Andaman Deputation have now finished their preliminary enquiry there and are on their way to Calcutta. It is understood there has been some difference of opinion amongst the members and they are unable to submit a joint report.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Gloucestershire 20 Cornwall 10 (Rugby County Championship); Bath 9; Richmond 16; Blackheath 7; Leicester 10; Devon 3 Royal Navy 14 (at Newton Abbott); Gloucester 6; Cheltenham 7; Harlequins 25 Old Merchant Taylors 3; Newport 13 Cross Keys 3; Plymouth 19 St. Barts 21; Rosslyn Park 3 Portsmouth Services 21; Swansea 9 Cambridge University 10; Aberavon 3 Guys Hospital 3; Cardiff 15 Llanelly 10; Northampton 9 Coventry 11; Glasgow High School 26 Edinburgh University 11; Glasgow Academicals 11 Oxford University 0; Royal High School 0 Heriotonians 17; Neath 9 Pontypool 3; Penarth 14 Pill Harriers 3; London Scots 14 Greenwich College 6.

In County Championship, Cheshire beat Durham by 16 points to 3 at Birkenhead Park.—Reuter's Special.

ASSOCIATION CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The following are the results of the matches played in the second round of the Association Cup to-day:—

Accrington 5 Blyth Spartans 0; Chilton Colliery 1 Rochdale 1; Stockton 4 Oldham 6; Durham 0 Southport 3; Crewe 2 Wigan 2; Northampton 3 Newport 1; Clapton 1 Ilford 0; Aberdare 1 Luton 0; Brentford 1 Bournemouth 2; Swansea 3 Watford 2; Reading 6 Leyton 0; New Brighton 2 Darlington 0; Kettering 1 Grimsby 1; Doncaster 0 Rotherham 2; Boston 1 Bradford 0; Worksop 1 Chesterfield 2; Swindon 7 Sittingbourne 0; Queens Park Rangers 1 Charlton 1; Southend 1 Cillingham 0.—Reuter's Special.

PROF. PARASRAM'S

LION CIRCUS

Location:—CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

See—SPECIAL FEATURES

8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8

AND

DARE DEVIL JACK'S LEAP FOR LIFE

MOTOR—JUMP—MOTOR

DISTANCE—35 FEET—DISTANCE.

J. CARSON.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

In many ways the Quadrangular Tournament this year has been a great success. All three matches were keenly contested and two of them provided close and exciting finishes. Batting was of a high standard and three players were able to score a century while four others came very near it. There were in all eight partnerships which exceeded a hundred runs and two of these were record ones. The bowling was of a remarkably high standard throughout, batsmen being unable to take any liberties with it, and this reflects great credit on the bowlers considering that the pitch was as perfect as it could be and gave them no assistance.

THE FIRST MATCH.

The first match of the tournament—that between the Mahomedans and Europeans—resulted in a victory for the latter by eight wickets. The Mahomedan batting was not very strong and runs were not easy to get. Coupled with this the Europeans brought off some magnificent catches which dismissed the best men. Botawalla's was the best batting performance of the side and he was very unfortunate to miss his century by three runs. He played the bowling with confidence and scoring all round the wicket hit two sixes in his innings. In the next innings he confirmed the good opinion formed of him by playing another good innings. M. E. Sheikh was another batsman to do good service to the side. Hasan Shah and Syed Ansari prevented an innings defeat by a ninth wicket partnership for 83 runs which must be set down as a record for that wicket. Things looked gloomy for the Mahomedans when Ansari joined his skipper. A rot had set, five batsmen being dismissed for twenty runs, and there were still seventeen runs required to avert an innings' defeat. With perfect sang-froid the pair settled down and, going out to the bowling, put on eighty three runs before Hasan Shah had a hard hit well held by Harrison at mid-on. The Europeans did not have much difficulty in making the runs. Botawalla was too well watched to prove effective with his bowling and all the opposing batsmen left him severely alone. Mahmood Hasan Khan proved to be the most successful with the leather although all eight bowlers formed an attack which can well be called formidable. Some cautious batting and several dropped catches accounted for the Europeans' big score.

THE SECOND MATCH.

The match between the Parsees and Hindus was a close affair so far as concerns the first. Jai and Deodhar both scored centuries, but the bowling of Jamsetji was too much for most of the others and the innings closed for a total which was none too safe. The Parsee batting was none too enterprising but it served the purpose. Kalapesi and Gandhy gave their side a good start with some game play, and Elavia and F. E. Kapadia considerably improved matters with a patient partnership. But a rot set in and it was only when Vajifdar and Taraporewalla got associated that things began to brighten up. The third century was reached and only fifty odd runs were required. Hopes ran high and it appeared as though the plucky pair would make the runs. But Chandarana got behind Vajifdar's defence, and the remaining men were dismissed soon after. Vajifdar had skippered the side very well, and had done yeoman services both as a bowler and batsman. There can be no doubt, however, that the absence of Doli Kapadia was a serios blow to the Parsees, and perhaps his batting might have been a potent influence in the fortunes of his team. A noteworthy feature was the bad fielding. A large number of the runs resulted from glaring bad fielding and had all catches been accepted the Hindus would not have scored as many runs. Kalapesi was by far the best batsman, and did well in both innings, a consistent display.

THE FINAL.

The final match was what a final should be, close and interesting. Fortune favoured first one side, then the other, and it was difficult to predict which side would prevail. Hosie and Phillips were responsible for a fine partnership which realised 157 runs for the second wicket a record which beat the previous one of 128 runs set up by Navle and Kantak in 1920. But Chandarana, S. M. Joshi and Naidu were out for blood and the Europeans' innings closed for 352. Hosie unfortunately got run out at 88 and Phillips shared his fate when Chandarana bowled him at 94. This was not a formidable score and it was thought that the Hindus would have no difficulty in overtaking it. Their start was not promising but Vithal and Jai settled down to business and added 105 runs before being separated. Here the glorious uncertainties of cricket chipped in and the whole side was dismissed for 255, six batsmen succumbing within a scope of 44 runs. Having a lead of 98 runs the Europeans opened their second innings with the odds in their favour. But S. M. Joshi rose to the occasion and with some brilliant bowling caused the whole side to be disposed of for 257 runs. This was surprising as Hosie and Phillips once again combined to form a partnership which added more then a hundred runs and 111 for two wicket had made the Europeans' chances look rosy. Jai and Navle with a second wicket partnership of 129 runs gave the Hindus a good start. Wickets fell cheaply however and when Vithal and Godambe got associated 6 wickets were down for 231 runs. One hundred and twenty four runs to make to win. It was a big task and required nerve. The pair got set and with a brilliant display of faultless cricket reached the goal. It was the partnership of the tournament and both batsmen deserved the greatest praise.

THE HINDUS.

P. Vithal proved to be an excellent skipper. His management of the bowlers and placing of his field was unique. His style in batting is effortless and graceful. A clean drive past the bowler seems to be his favourite stroke and this gave him many boundaries in the final match. He scored his thousand runs in Quadrangular cricket in the second innings.

L. P. Jai has been the most consistent batsmen in the tournament and has an aggregate of 278 runs. He has been playing very well all through the season and has scored five centuries. Two runs more would have given him the satisfaction of scoring his two thousand runds for the season. Out of 39 innings his average is 66.6 and this is a feat which any batsman might well be proud of. Nervousness plays no part in his play and he is set just as soon as he arrives at the wicket, and his driving is good to watch. In the final match he played a great part in the victory by contributing 80 and 71.

D. B. Deodhar is one of the most reliable and classy bats in India. He bats like a book and gets every run with a pretty stroke. Wrist-work is his speciality and once he gets well set is almost impossible to shift. He did not have any luck in the final match but played a great part in the match against the Parsees by contributing 135 and 60 not out, which is the highest aggregate.

If ever a man deserves praise, it is Godambe. Included in the team for the final match in place of Hansraj he more than justified the faith put in him. In the first innings he formed a good partnership with Chandarana, and at the next venture shared with his skipper the honour of saving his side. He has shown that he is a free batsman who can face any bowling with confidence, and his reliability has been a feature of the final.

C. K. Naidu although unlucky in the matter of runs has more than earned his place by his fielding and bowling. He bowled Colah and Ward with a seemingly impossible ball which broke right round the batsmen's legs. He is a bowler of the heady variety and can bowl anything between a slow and a medium fast ball. But he is especially known for his batting and a more prolific scorer it is difficult to find. Some people have gone into rhapsodies over Ward's overboundary on to Esplanade Road, but this cannot compare with Naidu at his best. We got only a taste of him in the second innings when he hit three boundaries in the same over. A word of advice, however, must not be misconstrued. Extra caution must be dispenced with as Naidu has a wonderful eye and is built for the forceful hard-hitting game which has earned him fame in Bombay.

S. M. Joshi is the brainiest bowler in India and a awkward merchant to hit. He bowls untiringly for as long as he is allowed and is always dangerous. He was only able to take three wickets but in the final he excelled himself and was primarily responsible for the Europeans' cheap dismissal in the second innings.

M. Chandarana has shared the bowling honours with Joshi. He played in the place of the injured Ramji and justified his inclusion in the very first match when he took five good wickets and was responsible for the Parsees' sensational collapse at the end of the second day's play. In the final he captured in all six wickets and showed that he was deadly with the new ball. He was responsible for a stubborn partnership with Godambe, and with a little more practice should prove quite a useful tail batsman.

Navle has been of invaluable service to his side both with the bat and the gloves. In the final match he was responsible for a fine partnership in company with Jai which realised 129 runs. His keeping was safe and inspired confidence.

S. S. Joshi distinguished himself, in saving boundaries and fielding in general. He is a useful batsman and proved to be very useful as a change bowler in the final match when he took three wickets for 46 runs.

K. G. Pardeshi although a reliable batsman has not had any luck in this tournament. His batting during the season has been exceedingly good and he has besides taken to bowling. He can always be relied on to field well.

H. A. Mahale is the coming batsman of the future. His batting against the Parsees was exhilarating but he was not very successful in the final. His style somewhat resembles Vithal's and is of a free nature.

THE EUROPEANS.

There was hardly a weak spot in the European side. Hosie, Alexander and Phillips were consistent batsmen and scored well in each innings. Travers scored the only century and this was made up of an exhilarating display of forceful batting. In company with Howlett he added 101 runs for the last wicket against the Mahomedans and thus established a record. His captaincy throughout was perfect and he made full use of an attack which was not exactly too varied. Howlett was about the best of the bunch and sent them down good and fast. Hughes-Hallett dished up seemingly soft stuff which hid many wiles. Against the Mahomedans the captured 13 wickets and thus equalled the record. Alexander proved to be a find when he surprised the Hindu batsmen in the first innings. Besides this he consistently scored more than forty runs at every venture and was one of the most reliable bats. Hosie was just Hosie in batting and fielding while in the latter branch Campbell was brilliant and proved to be the best fielder seen in Bombay for a long time. Phillips began as a stonewall, scoring 9 runs in 75 minutes in the first match. But the final served to bring out his true qualities and he scored 94 and 57 by free and attractive cricket. He was also responsible for two partnerships with Hosie, each of which added more than a hundred runs. Ward gave a fine display behind the sticks and also proved himself a run-getter with a hard wallop.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A prominent feature of the tournament was the good wicket keeping in all the teams. It is hard to differentiate between Ward, F. E. Kapadia, Dilawar Husain and Navle as all played brilliantly and deserve great credit. The slow bowlers Jamsetji and Joshi held sway, and were treated with extreme respect The latter proved to be deadly in the Hindus' first innings and broke well from both sides.

Batting was not as enterprising as in former year being based more upon the "safety first" theory. The Hindu team had to fight hard for the victory in both their matches and are to be heartily congratulated on winning the championship.

HAMMERED TO DEATH.

FATE OF TRUST CHAWL TENANT.

The story of a brutal assualt which resulted in the death of Tulsiram Kanoo Hindu (40), comes from Improvement Trust Chawl, Tarwadi, Mazgaon.

It appears that on Sunday last week Tulsiram had a quarrel with Denabai, a Bene Israel woman living in Trust Chawl opposite to his chawl. Tulsiram was alleged to be drunk at the time. After the quarrel Tulsiram went to the room of Pandurang Narayan with whom he was boarding and slept. At about 11 o'clock in the night, Pandurang and his mother heard a knock at the door followed by brick-bats being thrown into the room. At the sight of the brick-bats Pandurang and his mother took shelter behind the "nahani". A little later the door was forced open a number of men alleged to be Bene Israels rushed into the room and hammered Tulsiram who was sleeping in the front portion to death. Pandurang and his mother heard Tulsiram crying that he was being done to death, but they did not come to his help having taken a fright. The assailants dragged Tulsiram outside the room and left him in the corridor. After the assailants had cleared away the police were informed and Tulsiram was taken to J. J. Hospital. Tulsiram died on Saturday last as a result of the fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held over his body on Sunday by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, Dinabai the Bene Israel woman was present. As police inquiries are incomplete the inquest was adjourned.

RESCUE HOME FOR HINDU WOMEN.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the letter of the Hon. Secretary, Rescue Home, which appeared in your issue of Friday, allow me to offer my heartiest, but none the humblest, apologies to Miss Engineer, the then Superintendent of the Rescue Home. She in an hour of distress of a Bhatia Lady rendered valuable help at no small danger to her life and person.

When addressing the meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha what I wished to convey and emphasise was the *fact* that several Hindu institutions refused to come to my help. In omitting to mention that ultimately I succeeded in placing the lady with her institution I have done injustice, unconsciously to Miss Engineer's Institution. I am sincerely sorry for it and as appreciation and fine I have sent to the Honorary Secretary Rs. 25 as mark of admiration for the philanthropic work it is doing.

It is but also fair to mention that Mr. Kanjee Dwarkadas and the mother of my friend late Mr. Govindjee Vassonjee rendered me valuable help, the latter at no small risk to her life and person.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING ON WEDNESDAY.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when election speeches will be delivered by prominent Nationalist candidates for the coming municipal elections. Among the speakers will be Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, Mohanlal M. Desai, Drs. M. B. Velkar and N. D. Tawarkar, and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. The first row of chairs will be reserved for ladies. All are cordially invited to attend.

Rangoon, Dec. 12th.—A serious fire broke out yesterday evening in Kamayut Rop Works situated in Kamayut village Insein District, about five miles from Rangoon. Resulting in the burning out of a two storied corrugated iron building adjoining the factory was burnt out.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Final M. B. B. S. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Sydenham College Banking Association's At-Home to Royal Commission, Sydenham College, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.
Bombay Winter Race meeting: Second Day.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 14 (Mon.)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Tue.)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Wed.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Thu.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Fri.)	7h. 5m.	6h. 3m.
Dec. 19 (Sat)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
Dec. 20 (Sun.)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday (the 16th inst.) at 6 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. (A.F.I) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of cable communication with Quelimane, telegrams for districts Quelimane and Tete, Portuguese East Africa, will be accepted at rates for Beira plus six annas per word.

"AT HOME" TO ROYAL COMMISSION.

The President and members of the Managing Committee of the Sydenham College Banking Association will be "At-Home" to meet the chairman and members of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange on Wednesday (16th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Hornby Road.

ALL INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

Secretary, Trustees A.T.D.M. Fund acknowledges the following donations:—

Brought forward—already acknowledged Rs. 91,432-7-3; through Babu Rajendra Prasad being collections in Bihar, Rs. 265; Syt. A. Pichai (?), Madura Palace, Rs. 5; through Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, being collections in Durban, Rs. 91; Syt. C. C. Das, Villa Maya, Gorakhpur, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 91,843-7-3.

MUSIC CONFERENCE OF GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The 5th general meeting of the 8th Musical Conference of the G. M. Vidyalaya was held on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. in the Vidyalaya premises outside taxali-gate, Lahore, Mr. N. Mahajan of Bombay was on the chair. It was proposed and decided that the 8th session should meet at Cawnpore on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant. All renowned musicians and lovers of music from different parts of India are requested to attend the same.

Arrangements of boarding, lodging and conveyance of all deligates are made on behalf of the Conference provided they should give previous information to the Hon. Secretary before the 15th instant.

Thesis on music should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary not later than the 15th December, 1925.

PATHE CINEMA.

The turf, its fascinating intrigues, the thousand and one desperate strategies of gamblers and turfmen to win by hook or crook, form part of the plot of the exceptional picture, "Little Johnny Jones," which opened on Saturday night to large and enthusiastic audiences at Royal Opera House. The praise given the picture was generous, and testified by the applause throughout the showing of this adaptation of the famous George M. Cohan stage play. This is the most entertaining of cinema entertainments seen in a blue moon. The reason lies in the fine story itself, but particularly in the comedy acting of Johnny Hines, who, in the starring role, carries off honours by brilliant work.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 12th.—The local police have arrested a goldsmith in connection with crimes of thefts that were committed during the last two months. It is alleged that this goldsmith used to shelter culprits in his house and dispose of stolen property. The police have received information about a third gang of criminals and is busily engaged in tracing them.—A. P.

Saturday was the last day of the December session of the Punjab Legislative Council.—A. P.

Bikaner, Decr. 11th.—A second grandson has been born to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1925

LORD READING'S OPPORTUNITY.

It was a happy idea of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to invite representative citizens of Bombay to meet the South African Indian Deputation at the Taj Mahal Hotel last evening. Seldom has a gathering more truly representative of the varied interests of Bombay met together for a purpose vitally concerning the honour of India The guests of the President of this year's South African Indian Congress and President-elect of the Indian National Congress dispersed last evening with a livelier sense of the wrongs to which their countrymen in South Africa are subjected than they felt before and with a greater determination to spare no efforts to secure the redress of those wrongs. In a speech of characteristic eloquence Mrs. Sarojini welcomed the Deputation and pointed out how the gathering was a proof that united India felt the humiliation of the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa and was determined to wipe out the shame. The speeches made by Dr. Abdur Rehman, the leader of the Deputation, and Mr Godfrey were the expression at once of despair and of the courage that counts no cost so long as national honour is preserved. "We have come here because we could not help coming." In these simple but moving words Mr. Godfrey summed up at once the magnitude of the peril of material ruin and moral assassination that menaces our countrymen and the pathos of their appeal to the motherland.

In his interview which we publish elsewhere Dr. Abdur Rehman describes how little by little the rights and privileges of Indians have been curtailed, and promises and declarations made by statesmen forgotten, until their life is made almost intolerable. The Areas Reservation and Immigration Restriction (Further Provision) Bill he vividly characterises as the crowning iniquity of the Whiteman, intended as it is "to drive all Indians into locations for residential and trading purposes, reduce them to a condition of industrial serfdom and political helotage and finally hound them out of the country." That the present rulers of South Africa are actuated by this unholy aim is demonstrated by their rejection of the proposal for a Round Table Conference which no responsible Government, anxious to deal justly by the people entrusted to its care and jealous of its reputation for fair-dealing, would reject. In their arrogance of power, the Whites have closed their ears to the voices of humanity, justice and reason. The Indians' cause seems lost. As common soldiers of that cause, Dr. Abdur Rehman said last evening, he and the other members of the Deputation had come to India, tattered and beaten, to ask for reinforcements so that they might return and renew the battle. For they were determined not to yield when surrender would mean dishonour to India. They would fight and fight resolutely and be beaten, but they would at least have the consolation of having fought for and sacrificed all for Indian's cause—while the shame would be of their countrymen here that they did nothing to help them to turn the defeat into a victory. "We do not want verbal sympathy from you," Dr. Abdur Rehman declared, "we want practical support in our struggle which for us is one of life and death and which is the beginning of the great struggle to come between the coloured races and the Whites which will be carried on in Africa in which India for her own interests will have to side with the Blacks." We may assure Dr. Abdur Rehman and his colleagues that their countrymen here are vividly alive to the fact that it is they themselves who are being humiliated in South Africa and that though they realise that the only effective way of putting an end to this humiliation is to win self-government, they will not let the struggle be waged without all possible practical support from their side.

Meanwhile, the Depulation is proceeding to Calcutta to meet the Viceroy who, if he is endowed with an authentic spark of statesmanship, will not fail to rise to the height of his great opportunity The Delegation does not want him to do more than what Lord Hardinge did not many years ago. They want him for once to speak and act as the head of a truly national Government in India would act in similar circumstances. He must insist on the South African Government staying their hands and agreeing to a Round Table Conference. If they once again reject the proposal of a Round Table Conference he must insist on the Crown's power of veto being exercised to protect His Majesty's subjects from being humiliated and ruined. And, as a preliminary to this, he must immediately instruct the Paddison Deputation not to fall into the trap which Dr. Malan has laid for them by agreeing to appear before the Select Committee on behalf of India. For the Select Committee—once the Segregation Bill passes the second reading—cannot change the principle of the Bill but only alter the details. Our fight Leing against the principle of the Bill, namely, segregation, our object, as Dr. Abdur Rehman says, must be to prevent the second reading being taken and ask for a Round Table Conference. By sending the Paddison Deputation the Government of India, as Sir Purshottamdas pointed out last night, have shown for the first time that they are not acting in this matter in accordance with the demands of the Indian public opinion. The Viceroy must immediately repair that inexcusable blunder which Dr. Malan has not failed to exploit for his own purpose.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

The holding of the first session of the Bombay Social Service Conference is a proof of the progress that the social service movement has made in this Presidency, which gave the lead to the whole country by the establishment of the Social Service League in this city fifteen years ago. The social service movement, as we now understand it, is a modern one. Its basic idea is not merely to relieve the suffering resulting from the injustices done to individuals or groups of inviduals by society but also to secure the removal of those injustices. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in his thoughtful presidential address, pointed out that the other-worldliness of most of the Hindu systems of philosophy and religious sects led to the flow of money being diverted from social welfare to religious ceremonials. "Suffering in this life being considered a sort of preparation for a better life hereafter, no organized effort was made to relieve such suffering. The village communities and castes did something in this direction but till the Arya Samajists and, to a small extent the Brahmos linked social work with religious missionary work, no other Hindu religious sect in recent times had tried to use the missionary spirit which is latent in most of us for social work." What Mr Lalubhai said about Hindus is true of Muslims and other communities in India. The spring of charity has always been overflowing in India but it has been allowed to run to waste because it has not been canalised to fruitful purposes. Charity in India has been over-abundant, but misdirected and it is a moot-point whether much of the human suffering that we find in our midst is not traceable to the indiscriminate use to which it has been applied.

Nor has the social conscience been so keenly roused to the recognition of the root causes of human suffering as to lead to organized effort for their removal. Social work, as Mr. Joshi contended in his speech welcoming the delegates to the Conference, is no longer regarded as an act of charity, but an act of justice and social re-adjustment. Social workers need to bear this fact in mind as much as those who help them in carrying out their work, because its recognition will enable them to answer the question which Mr. Lalubhai raised in his speech whether "social workers should not keep aloof from all activities not connected with their work." Mr. Lalubhai raised this question because several millowners and capitalists in Bombay have been so ill-advised and short-sighted as to withdraw support from the welfare work for their employees done by the Social Service League on account of some of the prominent members of the latter taking part in trade union activities and working for the organization of Labour in this city. The finances of the Social Service League have suffered by the withdrawal of the support of these millowners and capitalists but the League has strengthened the movement for which it stands by refusing to purchase the support of the wealthy at the cost of a compromise on the fundamental principles on which that movement is based. "Social work as such," Mr. Lalubhai said, "must be above racial troubles, or labour disputes or political squabbles." For this imperfect world, this seems to us to be a counsel of perfection. There will be very little left of "social work as such" if social workers avoid "racial troubles, labour disputes or political squabbles." For, the large majority of the wrongs of humanity are the direct results of racial arrogance, the inequities of the capitalist system and the desire of one nation politically to dominate another. Social workers will, therefore, be merely entangling themselves in the meshes of a vicious circle if they busy themselves with ministering palliatives without at the same time diecting their efforts towards a proper diagnosis of the disease and its radical cure. Social work should certainly not keep any community or class of people and should have the sympathy and support of all communities and classes of people. But this sympathy and support should not be purchased by such compromise as will strengthen those illegitimate vested interests which are the direct causes of the suffering that social workers seek to relieve. The social servant stands for justice and equal opportunity for all and if in the pursuit of this aim he has to be involved in racial troubles or labour disputes, or political squabbles, he cannot avoid them, without being false to those for whose benefit he professes to work and to the movement he seeks to serve. No organized effort, it is true, can be carried out without money and if the social service movement is to grow it must be able to command vast financial resources. Mr. Lalubhai rightly insisted that we have no right to ask young men, full of generous instincts, to devote their lives to social service and sacrifice all their future prospects without making provision not only for their own maintenance but also for the education of their children. But more than funds, the greatest assets of social workers are their unflinching loyalty to the ideals and purposes of the movement, and their capacity to rouse the social conscience of the people by persistent and organized endeavour in the face of obstacles and difficulties Given these assets, no body of social workers need fear lack of response from the plenty of the over-rich, the sufficiency of the well-to do or the poverty of the poor.

Notes of the Day.

King Reza

Reza Khan has been proclaimed and crowned King of Persia. The event is not unexpected. In Persia the Mujtahids, or the priests, exercise an immeasurable influence over the people, and, knowing what modern Turkey has done to the priestly class which is the bane of Islamic countries—though Islam recognises no priesthood except that of reason——, they have consistently opposed the establishment of a republic. Modern Persia, again, is the creation of a handful of men and does not, like Turkey, boast of a large body of enlightened and determined patriots fully capable of governing their country in accordance with the requirements of modern times. When, therefore, the Kajar dynasty was abolished, it was expected that the regime that would follow would not be a republic with Reza Khan as President but a new dynasty founded by the latter. The expectation has been fulfilled. It is regrettable that a great opportunity of establishing a new Islamic republic, has been missed but it is to be hoped that Reza Khan will have the statesmanship enough to see that the power of the monarch is so limited by constitutional checks as to secure the full democratic development of the country.

A Unique Career

As for Reza Khan personally, the event marks the culmination of a unique career of amazingly rapid rise. It was only in 1921 when Persia decided to put her house in order that she revealed the identity of a modern hero in the person of Reza whom no body knew and of whom no one had yet heard—a simple man, with no high-sounding name or titles, with no fortune and no entourage. Of him one of his countrymen writing in the "New Orient" says:

"Only a few of the officers of the old army could recognize in him the private soldier in the Cossack regiment of Teheran, who had no other distinction of lineage or heritage than the sturdy carriage of a powerful physique and the reputation, won by his courage and willingness, of being the man to tackle the hardest job of his regiment. This was the man that our Mother Country gave us as a son and destined him to become the creator of a defensive army and to be recognized as the incarnation of the spirit of the old national heroes of Persia.

This man understood alike the spirit of the old Persian principles and her needs of to-day. He put his shoulder to the wheel. In less than three years he created a national army where there was none before. In less than three years he rose himself from the grade of a private soldier to that of the leader of this army and the head of the present Government of Persia. To-day his influence in all the departments of the state and in the Persian Parliament is paramount. His courage, his iron will, his perseverance in pursuit of his ideals, his capacity for hardship and work, his devoted patriotism, have made him one of the greatest heroes that Persia has produced in the modern time,—truly one of the greatest men of his age: Reza Khan Pehlevi."

It is no wonder his grateful countrymen have raised such a man to the highest position in their gift. Not since the days of Napoleon has a man from the people risen by his own unaided effort to one of the most ancient thrones occupied before his time by some of the renowned and mightiest monarchs in history. The best wishes of India are with Persia and her ruler for the success of the new adventure on which they have jointly embarked.

The Bhil Seva Mandal.

This institution, at whose third annual gathering Mr. N. M. Joshi presided on Thursday, is truly a model of its kind, silently but successfully carrying on the work of reclaiming the unfortunate Bhils of the Panch Mahals and the surrounding territory. The Bhils number no less than 19 lakhs. A semi-wild tribe though they have been for centuries, they had seen better days; but by force of circumstances and the utter neglect on the part of more advanced communities and the Government they have been driven to forests where they subsist on game and indifferent agriculture. Poor, wayward, utterly ignorant and generally given to drink, they are in many respects, as rightly observed by Mr. Joshi, worse off than the so-called untouchables. The latter, though they may not come in physical contact with other communities, are influenced by the advanced communities amongst whom they work. But the Bhils are almost entirely isolated from civilised life. Brave and humane hearts are, therefore, needed to attempt to reclaim them. Yet such work is done by the Mandal. Through its schools, dispensaries, cooperative societies and *bhajan* parties it has won the confidence of the people it comes in contact with, though, as present it has touched but a fringe of the Bhil population. But the work done is of the right kind and has already begun to bear some fruit as we understand that many that have come under the influence of the Mandal have been appreciably weaned from drink and have shown their readiness for steady remunerative work. Many such Mandals are needed in different localities, guided and controlled, as was suggested by Mr. Joshi in his address, by a central organisation in a city like Bombay. It is a happy suggestion. The Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society, one of whose members—Mr. A. V. Thakkar—is the most prominent worker among the Bhils and the Bombay Social Service League, with its long experience of organising social service, may well take the initiative in giving effect to Mr. Joshi's suggestion. Mr. Joshi himself is a prominent member of both these institutions. We have every confidence, therefore, that Mr. Joshi will be as good as his suggestion.

Bureaucratic Evasions.

We published the other day a statement by Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer in Political Science, State University of Iowa, wherein he explains how he has failed these five years to obtain passport from British authorities to visit his native land. The facts of the case are worth recapitulation. In 1920 Dr. Bose informed the British Consul at Chicago of his intention to visit India via Europe and then return to America via Asia. The Consul gave him a visa as far as England and assured him in writing that he would "experience no difficulty in securing a visa for India in London." But in England the Liberal Mr. Montagu said, "I am not prepared to facilitate his return to India." Later, Dr. Bose applied again to the British Consul for a permit to visit India direct from America, but to this day he has not received the permit. Meanwhile Sir Alexander Muddiman had the hardihood to say with reference to the first application that the "Government of India are not aware whether the British Consul in Chicago gave Dr. Bose any assurance that the India Office would grant him visa for a visit to India". More mystifying is his statement with regard to the second application that the British Ambassador at Washington was actually "informed that Dr. Bose might be granted an emergency certificate for direct journey". As a matter of fact, however, Dr. Bose has not received the certificate. This brief statement of facts tells its own tale and comments are superfluous. Bureaucratic evasions and prevarications are no longer a surprise to us, however they may impress Dr. Bose, "Why", Dr. Bose asks. "do bureaucrats get into a lather of alarm when Indians try to return to India?" The answer is simple. It is not in the interests of law and order and good government.

INDIA'S DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

THE OFFICIAL MILITARY VIEW.

(BY AN INDIAN STUDENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS.)

II.*

And this brings us to the point of view from which the Esher Report was written, I shall state the Government point of view in as few words as possible. The problem of India's defence can never be solely hers: it must be Inperial to some extent. The freedom from invasion which India at present enjoys is not secured by the presence of an Army in India alone, but rather, it is contended, by the knowledge that any action against India would result in all the other component parts of the Empire coming to her aid. This very knowledge of the solidity of the British Commonwealth of Nations is an asset that saves enormously in military expenditure. If, however, India expects help from other members of the Empire, she in her turn will equally render help. It is thus, we are told, we get the idea underlying many of the Esher Committee's recommendations. When the military hierarchy in this country found out that there was widespread dissent from or challenge of its principal basic grounds, a member of the hierarchy blandly admitted that the report was badly worded: and all intention was disdained to make over the Indian Army virtually to the unfettered control of the British War Office. It was thought solely desirable that, for purposes of Imperial defence, the armies of the Dominions forming the Empire should be homogeneous in organisation, equipment and training, with modifications to suit local necessities, so that the Imperial armies should not in times of war be hampered by the administrative difficulties with which it was faced during the Great War. Combines have been most successful in business; and the recommendations of the Esher Committee were only an effort to apply the same principles to military problems. That is the Government view, as accurately as we can guage it.

The Short Answer.

This is not the place to pass in review the whole list of misjudgments and mistakes the Esher Report abounds in. In any discussion of Indian Defence problems, that report is a landmark which could not be missed, and it really voices the views of the British War Office, who are the effective masters in the matter. The most fatal objection to the Esher Report is that India has no voice in the shaping of British Foreign Policy. It is also in conflict with the policy which its authors claimed lay under the Montagu-Chelmsford report. All schools of political thought may and do admit that the Montagu reforms are an improvement on the old system of administration. That they are inadequate or unsatisfactory or do not meet the quick-rising aspirations of the people is at present irrelevant. That Report and the August, 1917, Declaration point unmistakeably to the intention of the British Parliament to set India up at some day as a self-governing Dominion. In view hereof, the Esher Report stands condemned as clandestine attempt by interested parties to settle before-hand the foreign and military policy of this country. Sir Godfrey Fell's notable admission that the Report was in part badly worded is only a euphemism. Sir Godfrey, as any one who had seen him in the Assembly will testify, concealed a good deal of parliamentary craftiness under his erect, soldierly bearing and straightforward speech. Personally I do not set much store by the objection that the view taken by the Esher Committee of the Empire's future military commitments and the site of the next war is hard to be reconciled with the policy enshrined in the Covenant, which England along with others signed at Versailles in 1919. On the other hand, our contention is that the Esher Report is, ununderstandable, some of its recommendations at least, except on the assumption that a self-governing India must be prevented at once from governing its own military establishments and expenditure, and that the military policy must be controlled by Great Britain's foreign policy and commitments. That the Indian Army should only be the Army in India and continue under the control of the War Office is an eminent, if sane and logical recommendation from the point of view of the Esher Committee. A similar remark applies to the other and correlated recommendation that the central function of the Indian Army should be not the Defence of India, but the prosecution of Imperial war in the Middle East—a geographical designation which in these happy days covers the area from the Mediterranean to the Pacific. This policy, however, has been no new thing in practice. India has often been saddled with the cost of expeditions with which she was only remotely connected. One need not go to books on military finance or foreign policy for illustrations. From a book near at hand, I quote the following: "We sent an expedition to Egypt, having amongst its objects the security of the Suez Canal. The Canal is part of the highway to India, so shabbily enough, as some think—we compelled India to pay a quota towards the cost of the expedition. But to nobody is the canal more useful than to our countrymen in Australia. It has extended the market for their exports and given fresh scope for their trade. Yet from them nobody dreams of asking a farthing." (Morley, *Miscellanies.*)

(To be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on 11th instant.

REZA KHAN APPOINTED KING

RULE TO REMAIN IN PEHLEVI FAMILY.

PERSIAN ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION.

TEHERAN, Dec. 12.

The Constituent Assembly at its to-day's sitting lasting four hours unanimously approved the amendment to Articles 36, 37, 38 and 40 by which Reza Khan Pehlevi is appointed King of Persia and the rule will remain in the Pehlevi dynasty, his eldest son becoming the Crown Prince.—Reuter.

CHINESE DEMAND OF TAXATION RIGHTS.

PROPOSALS BEFORE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Peking.—Important proposals which will considerably expand the scope of the Tariff Conference have been submitted to a subcommittee by the Chinese delegation which among others has suggested that from 1st January, 1929 the valuation of the commodities should be done by China instead of by the international agreement as hitherto. The delegation has also submitted a declaration providing that when Likin is abolished the Chinese Government must devise new taxes and exercise a complete right of taxation of foreigners without and within the international settlement. Another proposal that three months after the close of the Conference China shall relinquish the right to levy the import and export duties on goods shipped from one Chinese port to another is hailed as the first step in abolition of likin.—Reuter.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AFFAIR

PRINCIPAL'S FURTHER PROVOCATION TO STUDENTS.

POONA, Dec. 12.

Contrary to the expectation the Fergusson College situation has not materially improved The students protest that the Principal's notice is entirely misleading as no letter of regret was ever addressed to the Principal. The letter with 300 signatures sent to Sir Mahadev Chaubal was misconstrued by the Principal as a letter of apology which the students resent. The Poona public too is not satisfied with the decision of the Governing Body which is not regarded as effecting a final solution of the present impasse.

MR. MACDONALD.

TO VISIT INDIA ?

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald now intends visiting India after his Ceylon tour.—"Englishman" Special Cable.

AN AUSTRALIAN DECISION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sydney.—The High Court has ordered the release of Walsh and Johansen.—Reuter.

Sydney.—It is believed that the High Court's decision which was unanimous and awarded costs to applicants is based on the view of a section of the Immigration Act under which deportation proceedings conducted were ultra vires as being contrary to the Australian Constitution Act. The application was under a writ of Habeas Corpus, but the Chief Justice said the latter was unnecessary. Messrs. Walsh and Johannsen intend to sue the Commonwealth Government for heavy damages for wrongful imprisonment. Costs of case are estimated at £12,000.—Reuter's Special.

RISALDAR WINS KING'S MEDAL.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The War Office announces that the King's Medal with the Clasp of 1923 for the Champion shot among the military forces in India has been won by Risaldar Abdul Rauf Khan of the Gardner's Horse.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

London.—The "Daily Telegraph" says that the world's production of sugar during the current season is estimated at 24,500,000 tons which is a million ton's increase on the last year's figure.—Reuter's Special.

ENQUIRY INTO OPIUM CULTIVATION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

At a short session devoted to minor matters, the League Council approved of the proposal to despatch a commission of enquiry to Persia on the subject of cultivation of opium and passed a resolution thanking the Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York, for its contribution.—Reuter.

(Note: A Geneva message dated 23rd November stated: The United States Bureau of Social Hygiene has contributed 20,000 dollars towards the expenses of the commission of enquiry into the cultivation of opium in Persia as a result of the suggestion of Mrs. Hamilton Wright, United States delegate to Geneva last year).

LEAGUE AND MOSUL

ATTEMPT TO MEDIATE FAILS

COUNCIL TO GIVE ARBITRAL DECISION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris.—The Havas Agency's Geneva correspondent wires that the League Council's attempt to mediate in the Mosul question has completely failed, and that the Council will proceed to give its arbitral decision. This course of action was decided upon after Rushdi Bey refused the invitation to meet the Mosul Sub-Committee in the morning. Mr. Amery arrived punctually. The decision is expected on 14th instant.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION.

CONSTITUTION FRAMED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

One of the outstanding items on the Agenda of the Conference has been disposed of amid universal satisfaction. All details of the constitution of the Disarmament Commission together with the procedure and programme have been completed and will undoubtedly be approved at tomorrow's sitting of the Council. The Commission will probably meet in Geneva in February. The States represented on the Council are all agreed to serve on the Commission. Invitations will now be sent to other powers including Germany, Russia and the United States.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME APPROVED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Geneva.—A private sitting of the Council of the League has approved the programme of the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENT OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Geneva.—A preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference has been fixed to meet at Geneva on the 15th February and questions to be submitted to it have been approved, including the question of Lord Cecil with regard to the nature of international supervision to be established if possible in order to ensure for the countries to keep within limits of the scale of armaments fixed for them.

The Council has agreed to a committee composed of Colban, Guani and Veverka which will undertake forthwith a preliminary investigation with a view to drafting a Convention for the control of a private manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war which will serve as a basis for discussion at the International Conference.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

MUSSOLINI AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Rome.—In the Chamber during the debate on the Government bill with regard to legal control of the trade Unions, Sig. Mussolini proposed an amendment providing for compulsory arbitration of all industrial disputes. He declared that he considered that the Italian nation should be in a permanent state of War. The next five or ten years would becisive for the Italian people. International struggles would certainly break out in future and the Italians must be ready, as far as production was concerned. Production found its best defence in law for preventing labour conflicts.—Reuter.

BENGAL IRON COMPANY AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

There was considerable liveliness at the meeting of the Bengal Iron Company (mentioned in the messages of 4th and 7th December) Sir John Collie expressing the opinion that the present position of the Company was due to the Board's mismanagement. The report and accounts were adopted, but Sir John Collie demanded a poll. The Chairman, Mr. Turner Macleilan said that there were nine resolutions and nine separate voting sheets. As Chairman re-read each resolution, Sir John Collie demanded a poll amid the hooing of dissent.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—On the ground that for money he betrayed the secrets of his works to the Inter-Allied Control Commission, Walter Pullerjahn, an ex-official of the Chemical Works of suburb Wittenhau, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court to fifteen years' penal servitude. The high treason trial was held in camera. It was stated that Pullerjahn's information led to the inspection of the Works by the Commission and subsequent serious political consequences.—Reuter's Special.

Amsterdam.—There was fire in the Netherlands Shipbuilding Company which caused the destruction of the shipway and a very bad damage to the new tankard of ten thousand tons nearly completed for the Anglo-Persian Company.—Reuter's Special.

London.—At Rochampton, in an inter-varsity cross country race, over seven and thicequarters miles, Cambridge beat Oxford.—Reuter's Special.

London.—A message from San Domingo says that the steamer "Belgium Maru" mentioned on 9th instant has been refloated by a salvage steamer and that there is no apparent damage.—Reuter's Special.

RELENTLESS PERSECUTION.

PITEOUS CRY FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

MOTHERLAND'S INTERVENTION URGED.

INDIAN DEPUTATION'S ARRIVAL: MRS. NAIDU'S AT HOME.

The South African Indian Deputation arrived in Bombay on Saturday by s.s. "Khandala." The members of the Deputation were received on board the steamer by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Seth Ismail A. H. Moosa, Mr. J B. Patel, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Bapasola and numerous other friends of the members. The members of the Deputation were profusely garlanded on behalf of the B. P. C. C. and the Khilafat Committee, The wharf was lined with Swaraj Sabha and Khilafat Committee volunteers.

The members of the Deputation accompanied by Mrs. Naidu and Seth Ismail Moosa then botored to Pedder Road where they are putting up during their stay at Mr. Ismail Moosa's bungalow.

Out of the eight members who were to come to India only seven have arrived as Mr. Ismail could not accompany the Deputation. The gentlemen who compose the Deputation are:—Dr. Abdur Rehman, the President, Messrs. James Godfrey, Amod Bhayat, Sorabji Rustomji, Puther, Mirza and Pandit Bhawani Dayal.

OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

In a special interview granted to a representative of the "Chronicle" Dr. Abdur Rehman, the head of the Deputation, said that their object for coming to India was to seek the intervention of the Government of India and the Indian nation in the unjust and cruel persecution to which the Indians were subjected in South Africa. All non-Europeans are smarting under very many injustices," continued Dr. Abdur Rehman, "to which Indians are also subjected. But our object in coming out to India is not to ask India's intervention for the redress of those grievances which we are prepared to get redressed as best as we can in South Africa. We are coming here to place before the Indian people and the Government of India the special grievances which are imposed on the Indians over and above those that they suffer in common with other non- Europeans. Indians have been persecuted for very many years dating as far back as 1885, especially in Transvaal and their grievances were made one of the causes of the Anglo-Boer War. But as is well known no sooner was the war over than restrictions of laws were put into operation against them and that has been going on steadily inspite of protests and deputations to England and inspite of deputations to India. Little by little have the rights and privileges of the Indians curtailed, until at present their life is made almost intolerable. The only time that this persecution ceased was during the Great War. But no sooner was that war over than the great sacrifices made by Indians on the battlefields of Flanders, East Africa, Mesopotamia forgotten. So that to-day we find that the persecution has begun with renewed vigour and not only are promises and declarations made by statesmen and our just claims to civil and political rights forgotten but South Africa has begun again one-sided industrial and commercial war against the Indians and apparently they are determined not to show us any mercy."

TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

"Not only have the Indians already been robbed of their political and municipal franchise rights," added Dr. Abdur Rehman, but, their trading rights have been so restricted that there is little hope for the sons of merchants in the future. The Apprenticeship Act makes it impossible for Indian lads to learn skilled trades: and as a result of the Government's "civilized Labour" policy over 5,000 Natives and Indians have already been dismissed from the Railways and Harbours and their places filled by "poor whites." Besides all this Indians are subjected to all kinds of indignities and humiliations as the result of Government, Provincial Council and Town Council Regulations that make the life of the Indians well-nigh intolerable.

"But this is not enough. During the forthcoming Session of Parliament, the Government intends putting on the Statute Books the following Bills:—

(1) The Colour-Bar Bill, which prohibits any Native or Asiatic from being employed on any kind of machinery. An Indian may not even act as a lift boy.

(2) The Liquor Law Amendment Bill which prohibits the employment of Asiatics and Natives in any place where liquor is manufactured or sold. This means that the thousands of waiters at present employed at hotels will be dismissed.

(3) The Areas Reservation and Immigration Restriction (Further Provision) Bill, which is the crowning inequity of the white man in South Africa. That Bill is intended to drive all Indians into locations for residential and trading purposes, reduce them to a condition of industrial serfdom and political helotage and finally hound them out of the country."

"The white man's rule in South Africa, as is clear from the many laws which already besmirch the State Books of the White Government proceeded Dr. Abdur Rehman, is a disgrace to civilization. Our appeal will be directed to the Indian Government and to the Indian Nation not to abandon the sons of India in South Africa while they are being crushed and humiliated."

"People outside South Africa," continued Dr. Abdur Rehman feelingly, have no conception to what extent non-Europeans are being persecuted by the handful of white South Africans. Every European, no matter whether he hails from the Southern Shores of Europe, is received with open arms, becomes naturalized, is granted full political and civil rights and thus acquires the full status of the highest and most cultural white British Subject in the Empire. Whereas non-Europeans, especially Indians, are kept in virtual bondage.

"We cannot conceive India's not coming to the assistance of her sons, who in South Africa are fighting an almost hopeless battle to maintain the prestige, noble traditions and the honour of the great Indian nation."

R. T. CONFERENCE.

Asked about the decision of Dr. Malan, Minister of Interior, in refusing the demand of the Indian Government for a Round Table Conference as wired by Reuter, Dr. Abdur Rehman said, "If the summary of Dr. Malan's speech is correct, he seems to have refused the Round Table Conference as that would mean making concessions on the essential principles of the Bill."

"That is exactly what we want," continued Dr. Abdur Rehman, "We want to make it perfectly clear that it is not the details that matter but the essential principle of the Bill viz. the segregation of Indians—that we are opposed to. It should be pointed out that a Select Committee, once the Bill has passed the second reading—that is what Dr. Malan exactly seems to mean—cannot change the Bill very much except in details. Our object is to prevent the second reading being taken and ask for a Round Table Conference consisting of the representatives of the Union Government, the Government of India, the Imperial Government and the Indians in South Africa to discuss the whole Indian problem once for all and see if some finality could not be reached at."

"If Indians in India know nothing about South African conditions" as Dr. Malan is alleged to have said, added Dr. Abdur Rehman, "then there is nobody better qualified to educate the Indians than this Deputation, every member of which has devoted his life time to the study of the Indian and non-European problem. I fail to understand why Dr. Malan should regret the sailing of this Deputation. If there is anything that will create bad feeling it is the cruel persecution of the Indians by the Whites and not the work of the Deputation."

PADDISON DEPUTATION.

"Do you think that the deputation that sailed from India will be able to do something for the Indians in the light of Dr. Malan's speech?" asked the representative.

"Certainly not" replied Dr. Abdur Rehman, "one thing astounds me. How would it be possible for the members of the Deputation that sailed from India and who cannot possibly have the time to study the problem that takes years before you can know anything about it, to give information that would be of any assistance to the Select Committee or would meet with the approval of the Indians in South Africa? It is about the biggest farce I have ever known that has been committed in political life during my twenty-five years' experience. We are determined that if we are beaten we shall not take the defeat lying down. The last of Dr. Malan, I hope has not been heard."

"Don't you think the reference to self-Government in Dr. Malan's speech is beside the point?"

"I should think so. We are not here to enter into the question whether India should have Home Rule or not. That is a matter that concerns India."

"But one thing is certain," concluded Dr. Abdur Rehman, "personally speaking I am assured that if India had self-Government or better still Endependence, the handful of whites of South Africa, drawn as they are, from every part of the world, would not dare to proceed with the Class Areas Bill."

MRS. NAIDU'S "AT HOME."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is giving an "At Home" at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day (Sunday) to meet the Indian deputation from South Africa. About one hundred prominent citizens of Bombay belonging to all parties have been invited.

A meeting of the members of the Imperial Citizenship Association and others interested in the question of Indians abroad will be held on Monday 14th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to confer with the Deputation.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has received intimation from His Excellency Lord Reading that he will receive the South African Delegation on the 19th instant.

MRS. NAIDU'S AT HOME

The Indian Deputation from South Africa were given most hearty welcome at an "At Home" given in their honour by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Tajmahal Hotel last evening. The gathering was cosmopolitan in character, including some Indian judges of Bombay High Court, members of Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, Ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and many prominent citizens.

Mrs. Naidu in a remarkable speech welcomed the deputation in the name of the citizens of India and assured them that the presence of such a cosmopolitan gathering at the Gateway of India was a guarantee of their receiving equally sympathetic welcome throughout the length and breadth of India. She expressed the hope that the labours of the Deputation would achieve their object in securing practical support of Indians and the Government of India.

Sir Dinshaw Petit deplored that deputations and representations in this connection to Viceroys and Colonies had in past come to nothing. He hoped by this one more peaceful deputation the South African Indians would be able to achieve the redress of their grievances and the people of India would be able to force the hands of Colonial Government to accord the treatment of respect to which Indians in colonies were entitled.

Sir Pursotamdas Thakurdas said he was oppressed with the personal knowledge of severe disabilities under which Indians in colonies had to work. Though his welcome to deputation was cordial, it was mixed with inevitable feeling of humiliation engendered by facts that till now the Government of India and the Indian legislature had been able to do next to nothing for the redress of wrongs done to Indians in the Colonies. He doubted the wisdom of the Government of India's sending an Indian deputation at this time when the spokesmen of South African Indians had already left for India. He hoped Indians there would present a united front and give the deputation sent by Indian Government what assistance they could give.

DEPUTATION'S REPLY.

In acknowledging the welcome accorded the deputation Dr. Abdur Rahaman, their leader said that it testified to the genuine sympathy for their troubles. They had come as soldiers for India fighting against humilities and insult showered on the sons of India. They wanted India's practical sympathy and support. If India failed them on this occasion, she would have to hang her head in shame for ever. They were fighting the battle of the Brown man against the Whiteman. He emphasised that the struggle was not one merely for the present generation of Indian inhabitants of South Africa but it was the beginning of a more important struggle of the White versus the Brown which was bound to be fought out soon and would be fought out in South Africa and not in Asia. It would be an eternal shame to India if Indians in South Africa were allowed to lose the fight. He urged educated and cultured Indians to visit South Africa and see the condition for themselves.

Dr. Godfrey who followed him said that they had come to India because they could not help coming so intolerable had their position become. But intolerable as was their position, every Indian, man or woman, worth his or her salt, was determined to lay down his or her life for the cause.

The Deputation leaves for Calcutta on 16th to wait upon Viceroy on 19th.

WAHABIS' VICTORY

TURNING POINT IN ISLAMIC HISTORY.

HEDJAZ TO BE UNDER COMMISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

According to well-founded reports received in Cairo, Medina which has been besieged for months by the Wahabis under Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd has at length fallen and thus a new Arabian Power has arisen.

The "Manchester Guardian" referring to the visits paid to Ibn Saud by various Muslim missions and their favourable reports in that regard says it may be the turning point in the history of Wahabism and, indeed, of all Islam for it definitely inaugurates a Puritan revival in Arabia, involving most important problems for the European Powers in the Middle East. Ibn Saud is at present friendly to England and France, "but that his belief in European control is but a transient thing is always to be remembered in considering the prospects of the independant Arab States".

The paper says the political effects of the visit of the British Mission to Ibn Saud headed by Sir Gilbert Clayton, though important are negligible compared with the potential religious effects of the Wahabis victory, for they now can have a say as to the future of the Holy Places and the problems of the Khalifate the journal declares. Ibn Saud intends to put the Hedjaz in Commission on which Indian Muslims will be surely strongly represented and in the decisions of which Britain will, therefore, be profoundly interested. It concludes by pointing out that a civilising or, at any rate, a moderating influence, upon the wild fanatical tribes will result in increased contact with the outside world now that the Wahabis control the Railway station at Medina.—Reuter.

WELL-FOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Cairo.—The report of the fall of Medina appears to be well-founded.—Reuter.

RECRUITMENT WITH VENGEANCE.

SULTAN EL ATRASH'S ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Beirut.—French official reports state that Sultan El Atrash is stopping all work in Jebel Druse, and is recruiting males between ages of 20 to 60. It is added that the wise men of Sueida are excommunicating all who will not devote their energies entirely to war.—Reuter.

CLEMENCY PROPOSAL

LABOUR MEMORIAL TO KING.

"PRAY RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS."

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A group of Labour members of Parliament have given notice of a motion for a memorial to the King to exercise his royal clemency on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. Wood to the Viceroyalty to release 110 men who are either prisoners or are detained under the Bengal Ordinance.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCES.

LOUCHER'S PLANS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Paris.—Before the Finance Commission of the Chamber M. Loucher explained his financial plans. He estimated the total yield of the contemplated taxes at eight milliards francs. He said this minimum effort was necessary to ensure the balancing of the budget and the normal functioning of the sinking fund in early states of its existence. He expressed the opinion that no solution of the problem of the stabilisation of the franc could be contemplated as long as the question of Inter-Allied debts remained in suspense. It was, in the first instance, necessary to settle the French debt to the United States.—Reuter's Special.

SAVE THE FRANC.

FRANCE TO FOLLOW ITALY'S EXAMPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In consequence of the fears of a fresh political trouble as the result of M. Loucheur's taxation proposals French franc in London fell to 132.55 to pound.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The French franc closed at the new low record, namely, 131.45 to £.

The fall of franc is mainly attributed to further inflation disclosed in yesterday's return of the Banque de France.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The uneasiness of the French owing to the fall of franc is reflected not only in "the Matin's" appeal for the establishment of a committee of public safety but according to a Paris telegram there are strong signs of the possibility of France following the example of Italy and raising voluntary subscriptions to meet the financial crisis.

The message says there are indications that the peasants and workmen in France are willing to save the franc even at a personal sacrifice, provided someone undertakes to organise the machinery. Newspapers are, being asked to open subscription lists for that purpose.—Reuter's Special.

MR. KIPLING IMPROVING.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Kipling's condition is satisfactory. He continues to improve and no further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

DR. MACHADO ELECTED SPAIN'S PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Lisbon.—Dr. Bernardino Machado has been elected President in succession to Gomez who resigned for reasons of health.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF SIKH PRISONERS.

GOVT. OPPOSITION TO COUNCIL MOTION.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

After the adjournment motion had been carried by the Punjab Legislative Council to-day the discussion on Sardar Jodh Singh's amendment for a cut of one rupee from the supplementary grant demanded by Government to meet the expenses of elections under the new Gurdwara Act was resumed when a number of non-official members once more took the opportunity of appealing to Government to release the Sikh prisoners. Sir John Maynard replying on behalf of Government informed the house that the time for the measure asked for had not yet arrived and that he did not want to add to the mischief which was being done by too much talking on the subject. The amendment however being put to the vote was carried without division. The original demand with a cut of one rupee was then passed without further discussion and the rest of the supplementary demands of Government were then voted in quick succession.

Mir Maqbool Mahmud then introduced the Punjab Money Lenders Bill amidst some opposition and moved that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee. The motion was opposed by Mr. Robert, a European non-official member who had not concluded his speech when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

The next meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India will be held at Lyallpur (Punjab) on the invitation of the Punjab Government.

SOCIAL SERVICE

BOMBAY WORKERS' CONFERENCE

MR. LALUBHAI'S SPEECH.

The first Bombay Social Service Conference was held on Saturday at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech welcoming the delegates, said:—

The idea of Social Service as an expression of our desire to improve the basis of our society in such a way as to remove the disabilities and the consequent miseries from which a large number of fellow-beings suffer and to offer to them opportunities of living healthy and full life, has taken a deep root among the people and is being expressed in the form of the establishment of many institutions which we see around us and also in the form of various kinds of non-institutional individual work. As years pass on the work is being specialised and at the same time its scope is being broadened covering new ground step by step. Moreover, what is more important still is that the principles which are the foundation of such work and the institutions are being more clearly and truly perceived. The social work is no longer an act of charity, but is recognised as an act of justice and social re-adjustment.

When we are making progress in this way in order to avoid mistakes, unnecessary waste of energy and above all in order to avoid any evil consequences being visited upon those unfortunate persons with whose lives we may be dealing with the best of motives it is necessary that those who are engaged in social work should meet together, exchange experiences, examine the methods and discuss the principles of this work. Conferences like the one which we are holding to-day enable us to fulfil this very essential function.

CITY COUNCILS.

I need hardly state here that this Conference has been organised by the Bombay Council of Social Workers, a body that has come into existence since April last in order to give frequent opportunities for social workers in Bombay to meet together for exchange of views and experiences, to take a survey of the work actually done in different fields of social service and of the need for its further extension and to act as a permanent organisation to hold conferences from time to time. It is hoped that at an early date the Bombay Council will develop into a provincial organisation by the inclusion of representatives from the districts. The formation of councils of social workers in cities like Poona and Ahmedabad should not also be delayed. These councils of social workers are expected to survey the field already covered by social service institutions, the Directory of Social Work published by the Social Service League, Bombay, provides preliminary basis for this work, the Directory requires to be revised and enlarged. After this is done the next step will be to survey the whole field where there is a need for the activities of social workers. In India we have not yet attempted social survey of any cities or towns. I hope this deficiency will soon be removed. These councils and even conferences should make suggestions for the co-ordination of activities in each field so as to avoid overlapping. I may even make bold to suggest that these bodies may sometimes offer criticism of the methods of work of different institutions in each sphere of social service. No social worker need resent criticism of his work so long as the criticism is friendly and helpful.

The Reception Committee of the Conference has placed on the agenda six questions. Seventeen papers on these subjects have been received, printed and circulated. I hope the Conference will find this procedure very convenient. Sometimes two contrary views are expressed regarding the number of subjects which each session of a Conference should deal with. One view is that the advantage of the holding of a Conference can fully be taken by expressing intelligent opinion on as many questions as possible in order that the Government and the public may be influenced to take action in the desired direction. The other view is that the main function of a conference like this should be to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the principles and methods of social work. If the latter is to be the main function of the Conference the smaller the number of subjects on the agenda the better. I feel that the Reception Committee has taken the middle course. A little more experience will teach us what is the correct line to take. Moreover besides the subjects placed on the agenda the Reception Committee has decided to arrange to discuss resolutions on some questions on which expression of opinion of a conference like this may be useful. Fortunately for us we have in the President-elect of this Conference a wise and safe guide. I feel sure he will bring to bear upon our deliberations his ripe experience and sound judgment. Ladies and gentlemen, I now request you to proceed with the formal election of the President.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, in the course of his presidential address, said:—

As this is the first meeting of its kind, it is right that we should clarify our views regarding the ideals to be kept in mind by social workers in the Presidency. Social work in the largest sense includes "all kinds of work done by people with the specific intention of making the world better and happier." Those who aspire to achieve this goal lay very great stress on Education—education of people whom we want to help and also education of workers for the work they have to do. For the present, with our mind, with our limited means we cannot expect to undertake all this work, to achieve which, Government, local bodies and all classes of the public at large must combine to find out in the first instance how far "society fails to fulfil its duty to the individual", then to find out the means of remedying the defect and lastly to provide aencies for the application of such remedial measures. As you all know we are confining our activities, for the present, to the City of Bombay and even in that city chiefly to the Industrial population thereof. When I say this, I do not forget the splendid work carried on by Mr. Deodhar and his Seva Sadan for medical relief and women's education in some of the towns in the mofussil. Nor can one forget the noble work of the Depressed Class Mission to uplift the depressed classes or of Mr. A. V. Thakkar to improve the economic condition and raise the moral status of the Bhils. There is, however, no co-ordination between these movements. Such co-ordination will have to be arranged for if our work is to be carried out efficiently and economically and in accordance with a well thought out plan so that there may be no overlapping of these various activities.

SOCIAL WORK IN OLD DAYS.

The kind of social work to organize which we have met here to-day, is on different lines from similar work carried on in ancient or mediaeval India. We have no records of social work being done in pre-Buddhistic period. In the Buddhistic period and more especially in the reigns of Asoka and his successors, social work—education, medical relief and spiritual enlightenment was being carried on by Monks who worked in a missionary spirit. There is very little mention of similar work being done in the post-Buddhistic period. The need for an all-India organization for social work was perhaps not felt in these latter times, partly on account of India being divided into small congeries of States and partly on account of the growth of village communities which made themselves responsible for this kind of work for each and all the individuals living in the village. As Hindu society became split up into castes and sub-castes, each of these subdivisions began to look after persons belonging to it and in proportion to the greater attention paid by a caste to its members, less attention was paid to those outside the caste.

Partly for the purpose of fighting Buddhist propaganda and partly to give spiritual knowledge to the people as propounded in the Upanishads, Mathas were established all over the country where provision was made for the boarding and lodging of Sannyasis who had renounced the world and had taken a vow to pass the remainder of their lives in contemplation of the Higher Truth. These Mathas were the abodes of the intellectual leaders of Vedanta and being the centres of spiritual enlightenment of the masses led to the higher culture of the people, whose physical and material needs were also attended to. In later days, however, these Mathas became the properties of the managing Sannyasis or Sadhus and their income was utilized for their private benefits and some of them degenerated into places from whence evil and vice spread in the surrounding areas instead of Light.

As Hinduism began to lose its pristine purity, and greater stress began to be laid by the later religious teachers on ceremonials and worship of the different Deities, kings and rich persons began to endow temples with lands and moneys for religious worship and consequently the flow of money was diverted from social welfare to religious ceremonials. The other-worldliness of most of the Hindu systems of philosophy and religious sects led to the same result. Suffering in this life being considered a sort of preparation for a better life hereafter, no organized effort was made to relieve such suffering. The village communities and castes did something in this direction, but till the Arya Samajists and to a smaller extent the Brahmos linked social work with religious missionary work, no other Hindu religious sect in recent times had tried to use the missionary spirit which is latent in most of us for social work. The social activities of the Samaj were restricted mainly to the Punjab and a part of the United Provinces. As the Samaj was opposed to the prevalent beliefs of the Sanatan Hindus, the social work of the Samaj did not get their support, and as orthodox Hindus form a vast majority of the Hindu population of the country the activities of the Samaj had practically to be confined to the small minority that believed in the religious tenets of the Samaj. So far as I know the Ramkrishna Mission is the only All-India organization which is carrying on social work in various parts of the country.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Social Service League of Bombay was started about fifteen years ago with the object of rendering service to the poorer classes of people of Bombay. As the majority of such people live by manual labour, the League began its work in labour areas. The promoters and chief amongst them the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. N. M. Joshi, were able to win the sympathy and achieve support of some of the enlightened capitalists and industrialists of this city. From the donations received from these gentlemen various activities were carried on in Mill areas and large public halls and institutes built for workmen. During the last few years on account of some of the prominent members of the League taking part in trade union activities and working for the organisation of labour in this City, the movement has lost the support of these gentlemen who had come forward a few years back to assist the League with finances for the purpose of doing social welfare work for the workers in those Mills. It is difficult to say now as to how far this attitude of the leading capitalists of the City will affect the social service movement carried on by the League. Perhaps the loss will be to both parties. While the Mill-owners will miss the advantage of having the assistance of an organised body to carry on welfare work among factory workers, the League will feel the want of finances in conducting and extending its work.

This split raises the important question whether social workers should not keep aloof from all activities not connected with their work. Social work as such must be above racial troubles, or labour disputes or political squabbles. It is meant as much for the poor as for the idle rich, as much for Hindus whether Sanatanist or Samajist as for Moslems, Parsees, Indian Christians or Anglo-Indians. It ought not to keep away any community or class of people, and to this end it should have the sympathy and support of all communities and classes of people. It can best win such support by keeping away from all party disputes and directing its energies only to its legitimate field. That is the spirit in which social welfare work is carried on by Christian Missionaries and the Salvation Army. One cannot but admire the manner in which members of these bodies move about among our people—the poorest and some times the filthiest and do the noble work of relieving their distress in a spirit of brotherliness and humility without assuming patronising attitude. Our workers have before them a splendid example to follow and if they absorb themselves in their work as the Missionaries do, they are sure to attract both men and money. The social work carried on till now by the Social Service League, Bombay and the Poona Seva Sadan, the Depressed Class Mission Society and the Bhil Seva Samiti has no religious backing. It is done on a secular line and it is a point for consideration whether it will permeate to the masses and be of a permanent character without some religious basis. I fear that without a religious basis and without real religious fervour amongst the workers, the work will be spasmodic and not continuous nor everlasting. This is not the time nor the place to say how to broaden the religious basis so as to include all and keep out none. I have referred to this point at some length as I believe it is a defect in the present method of work which requires to be remedied. The Ramkrishna Mission have shown that religious activities can be linked on to social work and it will be for our association to decide if any religious groundwork is necessary for this purpose.

SOCIAL SURVEY.

It is almost a truism to say that a social survey must precede a practical social welfare programme. If we want to extend our activities to the whole of the Presidency, it is essential that at least we at the Head Quarters must have definite and sufficient information about social conditions and needs in the villages and towns. I shall take up for examination the question of village sanitation—a subject included in our programme. Can we lay down any lines of work with any authority, unless we have studied the existing conditions in selected areas? Such study should be intensive in character and extensive in scope. If the work of investigation is carried on through organizations like the Co-operative Societies, or through Village Panchayats when they are established to a large extent it will not be difficult to get sufficient data for our purpose.

At present sanitation, education and medical relief in villages come within the scope of Taluka Local Boards and these in their turn are supervised by District Local Boards. That some of these latter bodies are alive to their duty of improving the sanitary conditions of areas within their jurisdiction and of providing for the educational needs of their people can be seen from the Ahmedabad District Local Board's recent address to His Excellency the Governor. Both propaganda and actual social effort, we must carry on our work through the District and Taluka Local Boards.

Among the subjects selected for discussion at this Conference one of the most important, is the removal of untouchability. Although technically it is a Hindu problem, really it is a problem which if not solved in a humanitarian spirit of brotherliness is bound to cause trouble amongst all communities. We want to remove untouchability not because we want the support of these communities in political contests with other communities, but because we think that it is a standing blot on Hinduism and also on the fair name of the Country.

Having not been inside a prison for a number of years, and having never gone there as an inmate, it is not possible for me to make suggestions for prison reform with much authority. Political prisoners and others have through the Press and on the platform shown how the powers of the Jail authorities are abused. They have also referred to certain existing malpractices within the premises of Jails. The recommendations of the last Jail Commission have not yet been adopted by Government in their entirety by Local Governments and in view of the recent action of the Punjab Government in appointing a Committee to make enquiries into the alleged maltreatment of some of the prisoners in Jail in the Punjab, our Government may also well follow that example and appoint a Jail Reform Committee as soon as possible.

The problem of unemployment is really an All-India problem, that is, a correct solution of the problem can be found by all the Provinces co-ordinating their activities, so that the surplus population of one province or district can be successfully induced to migrate to another Province or district where there is scarcity of labour. Within the same province the problem of agricultural unemployment, if there is any, is quite distinct from that of urban unemployment, and even amongst the latter the remedy for industrial unemployment will not be useful in the case of the unemployment prevailing among graduates and under-graduates. We are often told that for one vacancy of a clerk or a superior officer in the clerical establishment there are hundreds of applications and consequently, when we talk of unemployment we mean the want of employment for our English educated young men. I know that the first thing that a brand-new Arts or Law graduate thinks the day after the declaration of his result is as to how he should earn an income to maintain himself and those who depend upon him. The sprightly cheerful college student of yesterday becomes a brooding melancholy man the next day. This description may appear an exaggeration and even if it is, it correctly represents the mental condition of the majority of our educated young men. The solution of this problem depends upon the reform of our educational system and the provision of many more openings for these young men than those that exist at present. In a sense the problem of unemployment is an educational problem and the University Reforms have made certain recommendations so that our young men may have greater opportunities for earning their livelihood. If action is taken in accordance with the recommendations and if Government and the University keep in constant touch with one another to provide the necessary educational facilities the problem will be solved to a great extent.

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

As regards rural unemployment it is very difficult to say anything with authority without full investigation into the subject, but there is one unquestionable fact that in dry crop area the agriculturists have very little work to do after the crops have been reaped till the beginning of the rainy season, excepting once or twice ploughing the fields. Gandhiji's cult of the Charkha if linked with the hand-loom industry in an organised manner will be of real help to this class of people. There is very little of surplus agricultural labour in the Presidency, including Sind. In some areas there is real scarcity of labour and the areas to be irrigated by the Sukkur barrage will be able to absorb any surplus labour there may be in some districts of the Presidency. Industrial unskilled labour is mobile and there is practically no complaint about chronic unemployment among these workers. Prof. R. M. Joshi, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. Ginwala have contributed interesting papers on this subject which will prove very useful in discussing it in the Subjects Committee.

Mr. Lalubhai then referred to adult education and concluded his speech by saying:—

Over and above the subjects selected for papers by the Reception Committee there are many other fields of social welfare work which might be undertaken as our Association gains in strength, both as regards men and money. There are a few lucky individuals like Mr. G. K. Deodhar who have almost always succeeded in obtaining funds for their activities. They thereupon become optimistic and tell others who are in need of financial assistance that good work is always appreciated in this world, and that if people are satisfied that the objects for which money is required are good, and that the men who have control of the work are both honest and capable the required amount will be forthcoming. I regret to say I do not belong to that optimistic school and am of opinion that we must obtain funds or promises of funds before we can start our work in right earnest and call upon young men who are full of generous instincts to devote their lives to social service. These young men may be prepared to make any sacrifice, but we have no right to ask them to sacrifice all their future prospects without making provision not only for their own maintenance, but for the education of their children. This means a large endowment fund or promises of annual contributions to the funds of the Association for say at least ten years. This will form the nucleus of a permanent fund which is bound to grow if our work is appreciated. That much faith in the philanthropy of our countrymen will be justifiable, but not the full-blooded optimism of a Deodhar.

QUESTION OF FUNDS.

The social conscience of our rich men which is now latent requires to be awakened and made active. The generous response given to the newly started Medical Relief Fund shows that what is necessary is to find out the best method of approaching men who are able to spare money for such objects and then to secure their sympathy and support.

One other way of getting funds is to divert private and public religious grants and donations to real charitable work. The Madras Government have put on the Statute Book an Act for the purpose. It will be very difficult to say how far a similar measure will get the support of the elected representatives of the people, the Bombay Legislative Council, but it is a question well-worth going into by social workers.

There is no provision for training for social work in our University, excepting to a very small extent as a post-graduate study. But all true education ought to lead to self-subordination to a greater life—the Social Self. Our work is bound to appeal to many young graduates who have imbibed this spirit of self-subordination. It is up to us to provide further training facilities for their work and to see that they have no anxiety about maintaining themselves. If we thus succeed in securing men and money, our work will be more than half done.

The Conference then proceeded to appoint a Subject Committee to consider resolutions.

CONCLUDING SESSION.

The first session of the Social Service Conference concluded yesterday (Sunday) after passing a number of resolutions chief amongst them being on untouchability, adult education housing specially condemning the one-room tenement chawls now in vogue, unemployment, village sanitation, maternity benefits and child welfare; prostitution and drink evil.

The conference began its work at 12 noon before a fully crowded house. Dr. Abdur Rehman and members of the South African Indian Deputation were present during the sitting.

STUMBLING BLOCK TO PROGRESS.

In moving the resolution on untouchability Mr. G. K. Devdhar denounced the curse of untouchability associated with the so-called depressed classes in as much as it was a stumbling block to their progress and full realisation of their rights as citizens.

Dr. Miss Mistry moved an amendment opposing the throwing open of state-aided and Government schools to the children of the backward classes on the plea that free intercourse between the children of the higher classes and those of the backward classes would tend to make the children of the higher classes contract some of the bad habits of the latter class, but suggested instead the starting of separate institutions for the children of the depressed classes.

Dr. Abdur Rehman in a strong speech opposed the amendment. He was greatly interested in education. His own daughter sat side by side with a street sweeper's child and she was not affected thereby. Education ought to liberate their ideas. If the rich wanted special education let them pay for it but should not expect special help from public institutions which were maintained from funds contributed to by the tax-payer and the rate-payer. One of the chief reasons for the perpetuation of untouchability and other social evils was the lack of education and there was one thing which would put all men on a footing of equality and that was cultural achievement.

The amendment was lost, the original proposition with two riders being carried. One of these authorized the Depressed Classes Mission Society to raise funds for the appointment of a whole time worker to go round the country and move both the legislature and the Government for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. The second rider called upon prominent social workers to show practical sympathy by employing the orphans of the depressed classes as domestic servants and in other capacities.

PRISON REFORM.

Another important resolution adopted by the Conference was on the question of prison reform. It called upon the Government to carry on the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee and put a stop to the degrading and humiliating treatment of prisoners but try instead the "Probation System." It also called upon the Government to provide religious and moral instruction to the prisoners in collaboration with public bodies.

ADULT EDUCATION.

The Conference then adjourned for lunch till 3-30. After resumption, the Conference went on with the discussion of the remaining resolutions. The first resolution moved referred to the question of adult education. It was an elaborate resolution covering the whole aspect of the problem of adult education both in the matter of primary education and adult education proper. The resolution was moved by Mr. G. K. Devdhar and seconded by Mr. Hamley.

A number of delegates spoke upon the resolutions which was adopted.

The Conference then rushed through the rest of the resolutions all of which were adopted.

ONE SHILLING AND A HALF

TEMPORARY PRICE OF RUPEE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DECISSION.

DELHI, Dec. 12.

After consideration for some time the Government of India have decided to fix one shilling six pence as the rate to rupee for the purpose of comparing prices for present with a view to determining whether any particular item shall be purchased in India.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

SECRETARY FALLS ILL.

DELHI, Dec. 12.

It is understood that owing to sudden illness of Mr. A. V. V. Aiyer his place as Joint Secretary to the Currency Commission will be taken by Mr. A. V. Aiyengar of Audit and Accounts service, who has been until recently Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department. —A. P.

CLOTHING AND FOOD TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S DECISION.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

At the adjourned general meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening a resolution to the effect that immediate steps should be taken to resume the supply of midday meal to children in the Corporation Schools and to give the most needy amongst them a pair of *khadder* dhoties every year and that sum of Rs. 4,000 be provided in the revised budget of 1925/26 for the purpose was passed.—A. P.

VISWA-BHARAT-LAXMI EXHIBITION.

RESIGNATIONS FROM ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, and Messrs. Ishwardas Lakhmidas and J. K Mehta have resigned from the Advisory Committee of the Viswa-Bharat-Luxmi Exhibition.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and Countess of Lytton accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen and party returned from Darjeeeling on Saturday.

MR. NAROTTAMDAS INSULTED.

ALLEGED RUDENESS OF BRITISH N. C. O.'S.

AN INCIDENT IN TRAIN.

We understand that Mr. Narottamdas Morarji was recently subjected to great annoyance and gross insult by the rowdyism of three non-commissioned officers of the British Army while travelling from Poona to Bombay.

"I was prepared to square up with them" said Mr. Morarji to the "Chronicle" representative, and I can assure you that I should not have been the worse for it. In my young days I was considered a good boxer."

THREAT AND INDECENT GESTURES

Mr. Narottam was coming down to Bombay on the night of the 6th instant by the 10-30 train. He had reserved a first-class berth and was sitting in the compartment when a British Non-Commissioned officer accompanied by friends who were in mufti entered the compartment. Three of them were not sober. One of them asked Mr. Narottam who had reserved the berth for him. Mr. Narottam told him to enquire of the station master. Another asked Mr. Narottam why he (Mr. Narottam) was looking at his face. Mr. Narottam told him to mind his own business. One of them then indulged in indecent language and gestures while another not satisfied with this exhibition of rowdyism threatened Mr. Narottam that he would throw Mr. Narottam out when the train was in motion.

Mr. Narotttam then called for the station master who asked for their tickets and found that they had second-class tickets and were going to Talegaon. The station master was able to get them out of the first-class compartment, after threatening them that he would phone for the Station Staff Officer, in case they persisted to sit in the first-class compartment. When the train reached Kirkee one of them again tried to enter Mr. Narottam's compartment. But at the same time he saw a Military Policeman near by and went away without further molestation. Mr. Narottam asked the Military Policeman to get their names and the regiment to which they were attached. But he replied that since they were proceeding to England, there was no use of getting their names. Moreover, the soldiers were not in uniform added the Military Policeman, and hence he could not arrest them. The soldiers got out at Talegaon and one of them had to be lifted out by his companions as he was not sober enough to sit.

UNDER COURT-MARTIAL.

The next day on arriving in Bombay Mr. Narottam Morarji saw Brigadier General Cumming and reported the matter to him. General Cumming asked Mr. Narottam to communicate the matter to the Officer Commanding Poona District. The D. C. O. Poona, immediately took up the matter and sent his secretary to Talegaon. The three soldiers were brought down to Poona under arrest. Mr. Narottam was called to Poona on Thursday last to identify the soldiers. Mr. Narottam was able to pick up the rowdy soldiers who, it is understood, are to be tried by a court-martial.

Mr. Narottam has received no further communication from the Military Authorities

P. O. EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

MANDALAY, Dec. 11.

Mr. W. F. Grahame, Special Magistrate, passed orders to-day in the Mandalay Post Office embezzlement case in which L. M. Ismail, Postmaster, Maung, Yone, City Inspector and at times officiating assistant postmaster and Maung Htaik, postman, all of the General Post Office at Mandalay were charged and found guilty under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code for being parties to a conspiracy to defraud Government of various sums of money in their several capacities as public servants. The first accused Ismail was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and directed to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 or in default to suffer two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and the third accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In the course of a lengthy judgment the magistrate stated that the case was a serious one, as the frauds were of more than one kind extending over a long period and involving a large number of people and a considerable amount of money.

The counsel for the first accused gave notice of appeal.—A. P.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 11.

The meeting of the Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference unanimously elected Maulana Hasrat Mohani as Chairman. Hafiz Hidayat Husain Mian, Abdul Latif Mian Ghulam Mohiuddin, Maulana Abdul Kafi and Dr. Abdul Karim are elected vice-Chairmen. Maulvi Karamali Sheikh Aminullah, Mr. Haji Shariffuddin and Mr. Syed Zakirali are elected as Secretaries.

Sub-committees have been formed for the collection of funds. Invitation to attend the Khilafat Conference has also been sent to leading Arabs in India. Tewfik Sharif Effindi and members of the South African Indian Delegation are expected to land in Bombay shortly. All guests and delegates are earnestly requested to intimate arrival.

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FLOODS IN S. INDIA.

MORE BREACHES.

The Divisional Superintendent, Madura, S. I. Railway wires under date 12th December:—In continuation of my telegram of 11th instant, further breaches have occurred between Tiruppavanam, Tiruppachetti, Paribanur and Paramakudi on the main line. Transhipment is impossible. A limited number of trains are run between Dhanushkodi and Paramakudi, and there is no train service between Paramakudi and Madura. Through running will probably be resumed in a week. —A. P.

120 HOUSES UNDER WATER IN PAMBAN.

MADRAS, Dec. 1

There has been no rain in the city since this morning but it is reported that suspicious weather prevails about 300 miles north east of Masulipatam. If this should develop, there will probably be another spell of wet weather. Owing to heavy rains a compound wall in the northern end of the city fell on three adjacent huts as a result of which one child was killed and several persons were injured of whom one died on the way to hospital. It is reported that as a result of continuous heavy rains in the southern districts several rivers are in flood and many railway stations are under water.

A Coonoor message says that Coonoor has a heavy downpour of rain on Wednesday. The Ghaut Road has been damaged in several places. The Nilgiri railway has been affected by a dozen slips, one bridge being seriously damaged.

According to a message from Madura 120 houses are under water in Pamban. Definite news has been received here that the Vaigai floods are running six inches over the railway line between Salaiman and Tiruppuvanam and the line has breached near the latter place.

TRAIN PASSENGERS' ORDEAL.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Peking.—Passengers by an international train, including women and children, a number of British, Americans and Japanese and four League of Nations Commissioners, who investigated plague in Manchuria had a terrifying experience yesterday. They were forced to take refuge under the seats when their train was halted at the Yangtsun, amidst the shelling of rival factions from either side of the river. A member of the American Legation was immediately despatched with a lorry-load of food and blankets for the marooned whom he rescued to-day. The train was drawn out of the battle zone. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Bombay Racing Season opened on Saturday last in the presence of a big gathering. Our photos show: (1) Mr. Eve receiving the Cup for winning the Arab Inauguration Handicap. The jockey (second from right) is Herbert. (2) The Inauguration Cup won by Joe's Luck of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. (Jockey: Stokes). (3) The immense crowd at the second enclosure. (4) The two cups won in the above mentioned races, viz. the Arab Inauguration Handicap and the Inauguration Cup. (5) A view of the paddock. (6) Finish of the Inauguration Cup won wy Kolhapur.

BURMAN PROBLEM.

FORMATION OF INDEPENDENT PARTY

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

At a meeting of the Independent members of the Legislative Council, resident in Rangoon, held yesterday evening an Independent party was formed with Mr. Deglanville as leader subject to the consent of the district members. It is understood that so far eighteen members have signified their intention of joining the party. Mr. Deglanville in addressing the meeting outlined the policy and principles of the party and said that their principal object was to aid in the working of reforms to prove Burma's fitness for responsible government. Both the Ministers having been taken from among the Independents they should following the exagmple of other countries, recognise them as their leaders and adopt so far as possible the policy formulated by the ministers. The speaker was of opinion that in stating the policy and carrying it out, the Ministers should ascertain the wishes of the minority parties in the Council. Referring to the Reserved subjects he opined that the policy of the Party must be to support all measures necessary to maintain law and order. While they were opposed to undue severity and oppression in every form they were not in favour of the continuance of special legislation for political offence longer than was necessary. Dealing with the question of separation from India he said that instead of wasting time in creating ill-feeling by agitation at the present time he was for agitation to readjust the financial relations between Burma and India from which will accrue advantages of membership of the Indian Empire without risking the disadvantages of separation.—A. P.

A serious dacoity is reported to have taken place at village Kagaroul in Agra District. A gang of about sixty outlaws attacked a number of houses and got away with considerable amount of booty. Mr. McIntosh, Superintendent of Police, Agra, is making vigorous efforts to trace the culprits.—A. P.

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SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

DIVIDEND OF ONE RUPEE PER SHARE DECLARED.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Morarjee Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay on Saturday at 4 p.m. Mr. Narottam Morarjee presiding.

The meeting passed all the items put on the notice though the proceedings dragged on for nearly three hours as the chairman allowed full indulgence to the speakers to address without indicating any time limit. Some of the shareholders therefore took more time to make their speeches than the chairman did for his own speech. On the whole the meeting was peaceful and orderly though the majority of the shareholders lost patience and did not wish to hear the long speeches inflicted upon their unwilling ears. The special resolution of Mr. Sutaria to increase the qualification shares of the directors raised a storm of opposition and was thrown out by a large majority. A poll was however demanded and the meeting was adjourned till 16th January.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said:—

In moving the adoption of the Report, which as usual, with your permission, I shall take as read, I propose to offer a few remarks. You will have noticed from the printed copies of the Report sent to you that the working of the company for the period under review has resulted in a profit of Rs. 11,56,240-10-1 including the balance of Rs. 1,08,805-1-10 brought forward from last year's account. The general expectation that shipping would revive everywhere during the year under report was not realised and the continuous depression in trade did not leave even the shipping on the Coast untouched. The failure of the rice crops in Bengal and Behar considerably reduced the quantity of exports from Calcutta to the Coast and had it not been for the very heavy exports of rice from Burma consequent upon its plentiful crops, shipping on the Coast would have further suffered. Moreover, the deliberate policy initiated by the Railways of heavily bringing down the rates of freight on traffic from port to port, with a view to divert the sea traffic to the rail route, was a serious factor, against which shipping had to contend and will have to fight hereafter. Under the circumstances, I feel sure, you will agree with me that the result of the working for the period under review should not be considered unsatisfactory.

With the help of our Chartered Steamers, we were able to maintain our services on the Coast and secure a fair share of the trade. We were able to lift nearly 5,25,000 tons of cargo on the Coast during the period under review and were able to hold our own at such important ports as Rangoon, Moulmein, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. We were also successful in capturing a part of the trade between Burma and Chittagong and for the first time were able to send nearly 3 full steamers to that port. The limited number of steamers, however, at our disposal made it impossible for us to meet the exceedingly heavy rush for space from Burma during the busy season and consequently we were not able to satisfy all the requirements of our shippers whose continuous goodwill and support form a very valuable asset of this Company. A Shipping Company can not afford to neglect to serve the trade built up with considerable sacrifice and if it wants to maintain its position and prevent outsiders from cutting into its trade, it must be prepared to place the necessary tonnage at the disposal of its shippers. It is, therefore, natural that the question of increasing the tonnage of the Company, with a view to maintain and consolidate its position on the Coast is receiving the very serious thought and careful attention of your Directors.

UNREALISED LOANS.

Before I proceed to deal with the deliberate policy initiated by the railways of diverting the sea traffic to the rail route, I shall refer to one or two matters of domestic interest. The loan given to Messrs. Trikamjee Jeewandas, I am sorry to observe, has not yet been returned. An arrangement was arrived at whereby the party was to pay up the same with regular monthly instalments. It is rather unfortunate that the party has not kept his word. We have, therefore, thought it advisable to reserve a further sum of one lac of rupees towards this debt. Moreover, we have also taken possession of the colliery and the question as to how we should deal with this security for the purpose of realising our dues is being carefully considered by your Directors. As regards the amount of loan given to Messrs. Moolji Dharsey and Co., your Auditors have shown it as partly doubtful. We have however, filed a suit against the party but I am glad to observe that the negotiations which are going on at present will do away with the necessity of continuing the suit and so far as we can see at present, the Company will not lose any part of this loan.

I am sure you will be pleased to learn that we have made considerable advance in giving a practical shape to our policy of Indianising the Staff of Officers and Engineers employed on the steamers of the Company. Out of the total number of 87 Officers employed by us on our steamers, 32 are Indians. The policy of Indianisation is not merely the result of patriotism. Not only is the usual standard of efficiency maintained, but appreciable economy is promoted. This policy of Indianisation means a considerable saving to the Company every year and it gives me great satisfaction to observe that neither has the efficiency of the Indian Officers been questioned nor have they been found on any occasion lacking either in knowledge, decision or courage.

We are also making progress with our scheme of taking Indian apprentices on board our steamers and in view of the success attained so far, we have decided to increase their number. We have no doubt that besides opening new careers for our young men, the scheme of apprenticeship is bound to prove of considerable help to the Company later on, as it will provide an efficient and economic field for the future recruitment of Officers and Engineers required by the Company.

HOSTILE MOVE BY RAILWAYS.

And now I shall come to the question of the competition by the Railways. It seems to me that some of the Railways have initiated the deliberate policy of heavily reducing the Railway rates from port to port, with a view to divert the sea traffic to the rail route. It has been always recognised that water transport is cheaper than land transport, but the Government's apathy—not to use a stronger expression—which has even allowed some of the previously navigable ports to be silted up has deprived this country of developing to its full the natural and economic outlets for its trade on its very long coast lines. If the Railways were to reduce the rates not only from the port but also from the interior, one could understand their object of giving a cheaper service for the purpose of serving the interests of trade and consumers. But when we realise that the rates have been reduced from port to port only and are kept at a very high level from the interior, the natural conclusion cannot be resisted that the policy has been deliberately laid down for the purpose of killing the water transport by diverting the sea traffic to the rail route. Once the Railways are successful in their design they would again raise the rates from port to port with the result that the country would be deprived of the services of the more economic water transport for years to come.

Let me give you one or two examples in support of my conclusions. Let us take for instance, the piece goods trade between Bombay and Calcutta. The rate on piece goods from Bombay to Calcutta was Rs. 3 per maund sometime ago. This was brought down to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund and since last April the rate has been further reduced to Rs. 1-8-0 per maund. It will be easily observed that the present rate is half of that which obtained nearly a year ago. This means a reduction of nearly Rs. 40-8-0 per ton. Now if similar reductions in the rates of freight were made and maintained from the trade centres in the interior, there would not have been any cause for legitimate complaint because that would have shown the bonafide desire of the Railways to cheapen their services all round. But unfortunately that is not so. The rate from Sholapur which exports a very large quantity of piece-goods to Calcutta direct is Rs. 4-7-2 per maund, as contrasted with the rate between Bombay and Calcutta of Rs. 1-8-0 per maund. While the distance between Sholapur and Calcutta is 1323 miles that between Bombay and Calcutta is 1333 miles. Further comments on this destructive policy are not needed.

Take another illustration. The Railway rates on the exports of Rice from Cuttack to the Coast was Rs. 2-3-0 per maund. This was reduced to Rs. 1-2-0 maund at the end of 1924 and a further reduction was recently made and the rate now stands at Rs. 1-2-7 maund. Similar reductions in the rates of freight have been made from Balasore and the surrounding stations to the Ports on the Malabar Coast. It will be easily observed that all this has been done with a view to divert the sea-traffic to the rail route and a careful study of the Tariff Guide will reveal the fact that not only have the rates from the interior been not reduced to a similar level, but in certain cases rates from the interior have been on the contrary increased. It is now several years since the Ackworth Committee made its report and recommended the establishment of a Rates Tribunal but it has been our continuous unfortunate experience that the Government will move slowly, if it moves at all, however the interests of the people of our country are concerned and we are without such a Tribunal even now. I need not add that this new policy of Railways started with the deliberate object of diverting the sea traffic to the rail route requires to be closely watched and unless steps are taken by the recognised Commercial bodies to frustrate these attempts at an early date, it will be difficult to divert the cargo once captured by the Railways to the sea route again.

GOVERNMENT APATHY.

In spite of the Government not having done anything to help the cause of Indian Shipping, it augurs well for its future that new small steamers owned by different Indian interests have begun to ply on the western coast of India and as I am convinced that such attempts on the part of our countrymen are bound to further foster and fulfil our desire to build up an Indian Merchant Marine, not merely do I welcome their presence but I wish them all success.

It is now almost two years since the Report of the Mercantile Marine Committee was submitted to the Government and nothing could be a more eloquent testimony of the way in which the Government move slowly, if they move at all, when the larger interests of the Indian industries are concerned than their continuous neglect even to form their conclusions on the recommendations of this important Committee. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to note that the Indian Members of the Assembly have continued to evince a very keen interest in the affairs of the Indian Shipping and have done their best to see that the two Bills for the Reservation of the Coasting Trade of Indian-owned vessels and for the Abolition of the Deferred Rebates are introduced in the Indian Legislature. As you know, gentlemen, both the Bills were ballotted and though placed on the Agenda from sessions to sessions were not reached owing to want of time. Such Bills should really come before the Assembly as Official Bills, but it is a cruel mockery of the reforms that the Government fail to introduce measures upon which depend the maintenance of the key industries of the country. As a matter of fact, however, the non-official representatives of the people have to depend for their introduction, not only on the vagaries of the ballot but on the tender mercies of an alien bureaucracy who allot only one or two days in the sessions for discussing matters which vitally touch not merely the economic but the fuller life of the people. As regards the Bills themselves, it is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the Crown Lawyers have once again confirmed their original decision that the Bill for the Reservation of the Coasting Trade does not contravene section 736-B of the English Shipping Act and that it is within the competence of the Indian Legislature to pass the Bill as it stands. The Indian shipping community feels grateful to the Indian Members of the Assembly who have spared neither time nor trouble to see to it that these measures should be introduced at the earliest possible opportunity. Let us hope that their efforts will ultimately meet with the success they deserve. As regards the Government, I will only say this. It is, even now, not too late for them to recognise the paramount necessity of promoting the economic welfare of this country and to take such early and active steps in putting the two Bills on the Statute Book and in carrying out the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee as will enable India to develop a merchant fleet worthy of a nation determined to have its own Raj.

With these words, I beg to move that the Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st July, 1925 be adopted.

Mr Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati seconded the motion and expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the Company. He also thanked the shareholders for their co-operation. Referring to the depression in the trade which was worldwide, he said, even in England 80 per cent of the shipping companies were working at a loss. Some of the leading companies which paid dividends to their shareholders had to draw funds from the Reserve Funds. He, therefore, thought that the progress made by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was gratifying.

Mr C. I. Parekh appealed to the shareholders to co-operate with the management and also urged the management to take the shareholders into their confidence. The Company, he said, would make still better and more satisfactory progress if the staff employed was expert and experienced. In Western countries the shipping companies made astounding progress because the management was composed of experts and men of practical experience and if the Scindia Steam Navigation Company also followed this example, the shareholders would have more confidence in the management and the Company's affairs would be more flourishing. He also urged the directors to raise the amount of dividend from Re. 1 to Rs. 1/8.

Mr. Mogul, a Parsi shareholder regretted that the Directors did not show gross profit and loss in their reports as he had suggested last year. He also urged the Directors to reduce their fees and effect retrenchment in the staff.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The dividend as recommended in the report, viz:, Re 1 per share was then adopted and Mr. Lalji Naranji's appointment as a Director was confirmed. Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri's name was then proposed for re-election as a Director to which Mr. C. I. Parekh moved an amendment that Mr. Manmohandas Ramji be elected in place of Mr. Revashanker who retired by rotation.

Mr. B. S. Kothare in opposing the amendment said Mr. Revashanker had offered himself for re-election while the mover of the amendment had not assured that Mr. Manmohandas Ramji would accept directorship. Besides, if he did not accept the directorship, the Board of Directors would nominate any shareholder without consulting the general body of the shareholders.

Mr. Parekh at this stage asked permission to withdraw the amendment which being granted the original proposition was put to the vote and was carried and Mr. Walchand Hirachand was then re-elected Director for the ensuing year.

DIRECTOR'S QUALIFICATION.

Mr. R. C. Sutaria then moved and Mr. J. S. Mehta seconded that the qualification of a director shall be the holding of the shares in the company of the nominal value of Rs. 75,000 instead of Rs. 30,000 as at present.

Many shareholders opposed the motion on the ground that it would be like playing in the hands of the Capitalists and the shareholders in general would have no voice in the administration of the Company's affairs.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati pointed out that it required modification of the articles of association in an extraordinary meeting and the resolution was therefore illegal.

As a doubt was expressed by some shareholders on the legality of this resolution, it was proposed to adjourn the meeting to enable the directors to take counsel's opinion but it was lost by a large majority. The original proposition was then put to the vote and was declared lost. A poll was then demanded and the Chairman fixed 16th January from 12 noon to 5 p.m. for the purpose. The poll will be taken at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, and Messrs. Asavda and Mody were appointed scrutineers.

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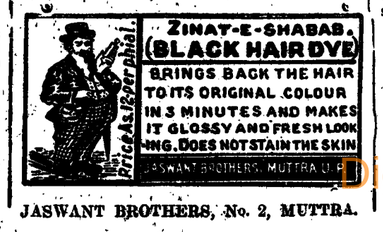
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SWARAJIST VICTORY IN BENGAL COUNCIL

MOTION AGAINST CR. L. A. ACT CARRIED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

To-day was the last day of the December session of the Bengal Legislative Council. Only three non-official resolutions were discussed to-day in four hours and all of them were carried. The first resolution was in respect of Labour Franchise. The second related to the establishment of a medical school at Barisal and the third urged Government to repeal the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. As a result of the Swarajists not opposing the Ministers' salary resolution yesterday, Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma did not move the resolution which stood in his name. This resolution sought to urge Government to recommend to the Secretary of State for the re-transfer of the transferred subjects to popular control under the administration of Ministers. The first resolution urged Government to take early steps to move the proper authorities to amend rule three of the Bengal Electoral Rules with a view to remove the present disability of the labouring classes to send their own elected representatives by granting special electoral franchise to them. Mr. Daud who moved the resolution said that to safeguard the interest of the working classes it was absolutely necessary that labour should be properly represented in the legislatures. He demanded eight seats for Labour not from existing 140 seats but by adding six more seats to the present number.

The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim on behalf of Government said that nomination was not a satisfactory substitute for election. This matter was under consideration of the Government of India. If this resolution was carried, it would be forwarded to the Government of India. It, however, seemed to him proper to leave it to the authorities to workout what the proper number of labour representatives should be. The resolution was carried without a division.

BENGAL CR. L. A. ACT.

Rai Harendranath Choudhuri (Nationalist) moved that immediate steps be taken to repeal the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925. He gave the following reasons in support of his motion:—(1) It was a barbarous piece of legislation without parallel in any civilised and self-governing country. (2) It was an emergency measure but at present no emergency exists, (3) The Act has become an engine of oppression, (4) It is a measure to terrorise all people who are not in the good books of the all powerful police controlled by the executive, (5) Prisoners under this Act served long terms of imprisonment without being brought to trial, (6) the Act has utterly failed to achieve its purpose, (7) In january last Sir Alexander Muddiman had said that it would be kept so long as public interest demanded and not one day longer.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that Government had adopted this measure without tackling the root cause of discontent which was the desire for freedom. In attempting to stop that desire Government was following the Government of Russia and the British Government in Ireland and he predicated that the same fate would take the Government of this country. As regards administration of the Act Mr. Sen Gupta said that in January last Satyendra Nath Mitter, a member of the Council and Mr. Subash Chunder Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation who had been arrested under this act were transferred from Berhampore to Mandalay jail. They were brought down to Calcutta on their way and detained one night in the dirty police lock up meant for drunkards and loafers. This was certainly not justified under the Act. In Mr. Sen Gupta's opinion the reason why they and other prisoners were kept in an unhealthy place like Mandalay was that they should contract diseases. Some of them were suffering from insomnia, diabetes and other dil senses. The jail superintendent behaved in such a manner that there was hunger strike. Mr. Sen Gupta knew that his was a cry in the wilderness but he warned the authorities that they would not be able to stop the people from gaining their freedom. They would be following the footsteps of Ireland if they opposed the onward march of the people.

Sir Hugh Stephenson in reply said that in spite of the tortures and inhumanities in jail, the detenus preferred the jail to the Bengal villages. Replying to Mr. Sen Gupta Sir Hugh said Government had no intention to stop the desire for freedom by force. Government only said it was a mistaken method to try to attain freedom by terrorism. The reason why detenus were transferred to Mandalay was that it was desirable that there should be complete isolation. Government had in their possession proofs of communication between the prisoners inside the jail and terrorists. Since the Act was passed fifteen arrests had been made under it. The reason for detaining them was that conspiracy still existed. There still existed a party intent upon open violence. If the Act were repealed there was every reason to believe that the main conspiracy would swing back to the cult of terriorism.

The resolution was carried 55 voting for and 35 against it. The Council adjourned since die.—A. P.

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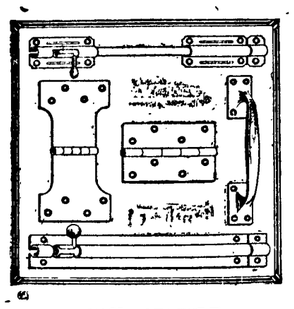

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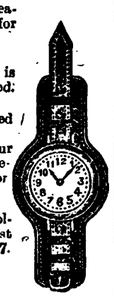

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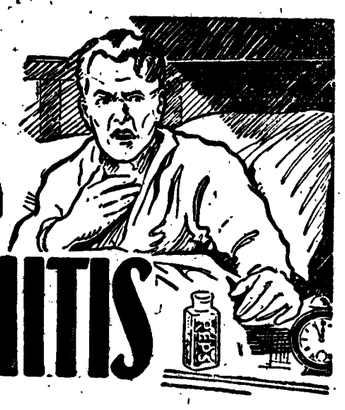

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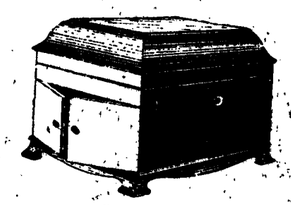

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